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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must first all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment be made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Returning Board—The Vote in Natchitoches—An Error in Counting the Republican Vote for Electors—Work to be Commenced on Contested Parishes Next Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—The Returning Board met at 11:35, all the members present. For the Democrats appeared Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, G. B. Smith and Julian. For the Republicans—Messrs. Stoughton, Hale, Van Allen, General White and W. A. McGrew.

The minutes having been read, Governor Wells stated that after adjournment he had received a communication from the Supervisor of Natchitoches, stating that the names of no electors had been left off the tickets. A report from the Supervisor was read, in which it was stated that in ward 11 the vote for the Hayes electors was 542, Tilden electors 174; that it was thought only necessary to count for the electors at large and the elector for the Fourth Congressional district. The report was from the United States Supervisor.

Colonel Zacharie asked whether the returns could be corrected by outside testimony.

Governor Wells answered that it was not the testimony of outsiders, but the Commissioner of Election.

Colonel Zacharie inquired if the statement was in the returns when opened.

Governor Wells replied no.

Colonel Zacharie asked if the Democratic counsel would be afforded an opportunity to contradict the statement.

Governor Wells said it would, but that the statement could only be contradicted by the ballots themselves.

Colonel Zacharie asked if the ballots would be sent for.

Governor Wells said they would telegraph for them, but that they wouldn't delay the consideration of the case when it came up.

Mr. McEnery asked if the ruling of the board would be modified in relation to admitting counsel.

Governor Wells said it would not.

Mr. Duponte, on the part of the correspondents, presented an application for admittance.

Governor Wells instructed the clerk to read an article from the Nashville *American* of November 18th, reflecting upon the board. The same was a special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of November 18th from New Orleans. He said in view of this fact he could not allow the presence of correspondents.

Mr. Daponte urged that the whole newspaper fraternity could not be held responsible for the actions of individuals.

Governor Wells adhered to the ruling.

Judge Trumbull and Mr. South both condemned in strong terms the expressions contained in the article.

Colonel Zacharie read a communication from Colonel Bush, pressing the election of Dr. Hugh Kennedy to fill the vacancy on the board.

Governor Wells said a similar request was made on Thursday; that he decided force-clerical force was full, but if there was need to increase it the Democratic recommendations would be considered, but the board had not determined to appoint Mr. H. Kennedy.

Mr. McGloin read a motion for amendment of the rules.

Governor Wells said the rules would not be changed. He read also a petition on behalf of citizens, asking representation; also, application of the Democratic candidates for representation among the clerks who tabulate returns. The applications were refused.

Judge Spofford asked that the day for taking up the contest in East Baton Rouge be fixed.

Governor Wells said he would fix Monday.

It was further stated that St. Martins would be considered to-day, and Ouachita opened thereafter.

On application of Judge Spafford, the board directed an officer to go in search of the rest of the returns from Morehouse. The board thereafter went into executive session.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The *Journal's* New Orleans special says the returning officers have finished all the uncontested parishes. The Republicans have a majority in these of 9,274.

Mr. Durant DePonte—Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the journalists in the city of New Orleans, representing the interests of different newspapers in the United States, I have been deputed to present you a communication embodying the proceedings of a meeting of those journalists, which was held last night. I would state for the information of the board that the action which was taken by that meeting was under insruction from the heads of the newspapers represented, and acted in the discharge of their duty. With your permission, I would like to read the communication, which is very short. Mr. DePonte read as follows:

Hon. S. Madison Wells, President of the Board of the Return Officers, &c.:

At a meeting of newspaper correspondents held in this city last night, the following journals were represented: New York *Staats Zeitung*, New York *Herald*, New York *Sun*, New York *Tribune*, New York *World*, New York *Times*, New York *Herald*, New York *Evening Telegram*, Philadelphia *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Commercial*, Chicago *Times*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Baltimore *Gazette*, Wilmington, Del., *Every Evening*, St. Louis *Republican* and others. Mr. E. C. Hancock, of the New York *Herald*, was called to the chair, and Mr. M. P. Handy, of the Philadelphia *Times*, appointed Secretary. On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the proper discharge of our duties in the collection and transmission of news from New Orleans, in reference to the matter now engaging the attention of the country, it is essential that we be admitted to the daily sessions of the Board of Returning Officers of Louisiana, with a view to reporting its proceedings.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to await upon the Returning Board and respectfully request this customary courtesy at the hands of that body.

Adjourned.

M. P. HANDY, Secretary.

E. C. HANCOCK, Chairman.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25, 1876.

May I ask, Mr. President, that some action be taken at some early day?

Governor Wells—At once. We violated our rules through courtesy to gentlemen on the Democratic side.

General Anderson—Republicans also.

Governor Wells—And granted them the privilege of having another reporter present, which they had selected. That violation has brought on us a very scurrilous charge by a gentleman admitted as one of the correspondents. For that reason, and many others, we must object to violating the rules. We will have to read that article to which I have reference.

The clerk read an article from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 18th, headed "The Scoundrels of the Returning Board." During the reading General Anderson denounced the author.

Mr. DePonte—May I ask the board, for information, was the gentleman present at the meeting of the board when the article was written? We have no disposition to enter into an argument in relation to this matter. I merely thought of suggesting that the representatives of the press might be gathered outside. The article which has been read was evidently written outside by a representative of the paper in which it first appeared. The application was refused.

Returns from three contested parishes, East Baton Rouge, St. Tammany and Iberia, were taken up. East Baton Rouge has fourteen polling places, but the returns when opened were only from seven. The law requires the commissioners at each polling place, within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls, to make returns of the votes cast to the Supervisor of Registration of the parish, who, within twenty-four hours after receipt of the returns from the polling places, is required to consolidate such returns, to be certified as correct by the clerk of the District Court, and forward the consolidated returns, with the originals received by him, by mail to the State Returning Board. Statements of violence or intimidation at the polls, when alleged, are required to be attached to and forwarded with the consolidated returns. East Baton Rouge is twelve hours' distant from New Orleans. The returns from three parishes were not sent by mail, and were not filed with the Returning Board till November 23. Many of the affidavits accompanying the same charging intimidation, were sworn to in New Orleans, some of them as late as the 22d. The total vote of the parish, as ascertained from the returns of the commissioners at the polling places, was 2,238 for Tilden and 1,626 for Hayes; but the Supervisor of Registration, by consolidating the returns from only seven polling places, leaving out the other seven or omitting to send up the original returns from such, makes a return of only 1,102 votes for Tilden and 1,477 for Hayes. Affidavits have been filed stating that the supervisor in this parish and in every other the parish in the State was a Republican; that the returns from fourteen parishes are still missing; that several of the missing returns were and had been in the city of New Orleans for days in the hands of persons who were not supervisors. Till the return from East Baton Rouge was opened, it was not known to the Democrats what affidavits accompanied it, or the returns from what polling places were rejected. The Democrats complain bitterly of the action of the board and supervisors in regard to this parish. After much discussion the returns of East Baton Rouge were laid aside.

The only parish finished to-day was St. Martin; Tilden 1,021, Hayes 1,097.

The counsel for the various candidates upon the Democratic Conservative ticket, State, national and municipal, presented the following: That the returns from the various polls and parishes are inspected by this board, and the vote announced by it is merely that for Governor and electors; that the tabulation of all the votes is turned over to a corps of clerks, to be done outside of the presence of the board; that all of said clerks are Republicans, and that the Democratic Conservative candidates have no check upon them, and no means to detect errors or expose fraudulent tabulation, or to call the attention of this board to any such wrong, if any exist; that by this system the fate of all other candidates but Governor and electors is placed in the hands of a body of Republican clerks, with no check against erroneous or dishonest action on their part; that fair play requires that some check should be placed upon said clerks, and some protection afforded to the said candidates against errors or dishonest action of said clerks. Wherefore, they respectfully ask that they be permitted to name three respectable persons, and that to such parties be accorded the privilege of being present in the room or rooms where said tabulation is progressing, and of inspecting the tabulation and comparing the same with the returns previous to the adoption by this board of said tabulation, with a view to satisfy all parties that there has been no tampering or unfair practice in connection therewith.

The board adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Supreme Court Orders the Returning Board to Reassemble.

COLUMBIA, November 24.—The Supreme Court has issued a rule to the State Canvassers and their counsel, D. F. Corbin, to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in violation of the prohibition issued on the 17th inst., and issuing certificates in defiance of the court. The answer is made returnable at four o'clock this afternoon.

COLUMBIA, November 24.—The court convened at four P. M. In response to the rule issued at the morning session to the Board of Canvassers to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt of court in refusing to obey its order issued on Wednesday, United States District Attorney Corbin, counsel for the board, introduced an affidavit asking for further time. The court stated that if he would only indicate the line of their defense, or assure in court that they would by mandamus further time would be granted. He would not do this, and the request was refused. The counsel for the relators were instructed to draw the order, but as a *return* of all the proceedings was required as a preface to the order to commit the board for contempt, they requested until to-morrow morning to file it. The counsel stated they hoped the board would in the morning obey its mandate and purge the contempt. If they do not, they will be committed to jail. The counsel for the relators then moved that a peremptory mandamus issue to H. E. Payne, Secretary of State, to issue certificates to all members of the General Assembly, including The county of Edgfield and Laurens, in accordance with the order of Wednesday's session. Associate Justice Willard said that the relators ought not to pay this at this stage of the proceedings, and as Mr. Payne was now in contempt, and the court had no assurance that he would obey, as he had disobeyed other mandates already, intimating that the counsel ought therefore to await the result of the rule before moving this order. Judge Willard said: Here we have just seen a solemn decision in which he [Payne] is a party, as a member of the Board of State Canvassers, and as Secretary of the State. It the order of that case in the same order directed to him as well as the others on the board—had been obeyed, this question would not have arisen. As the case now stands, an incident has occurred not in the history of civilized society. Men clothed with civil authority of a limited character, subject to the courts of the land, have placed themselves in defiance of the highest court in the State of South Carolina, and are now jeopardizing the security of justice and the peace of the people. They are in an attitude of defiance not only against abstract law, but against its embodiment in this court. They have brought political death for a moment upon the State, and upon the nation. They hold in their hands a firebrand, and they have applied it to the whole structure that covers us. While they are thus standing defiant the power of this court, we are now gravely considering the question of issuing another mandate to a member of this board. I cannot believe that when these gentlemen come to consider, when they come to right to ask the favor of receiving the oath of God, when they recall the sanctity of their oaths of office, I do not believe they will longer resist the power of this court. This court is clothed with majesty. We shall speak the voice of men, we speak in judgment and the voice of God. Every legal power will be exhausted by the court to compel from them the will their conscience does not yield; and whatever loyalty, fealty and justice there is in the community will be exerted to compel by force what conscience does not yield. What are we doing? What reason have we for believing that this order will be obeyed any more than the other? What reason have we to believe that this defiance will cease? We should take into consideration the bearings of this question. The action of the board, in my opinion, will do more to call up a generous spirit in the people, and forgetful of partisanship, to cause them to unite upon the high ground of justice and truth, than anything that has been done in the history of the country since its first origin. Has this court reason to believe that its process will be respected?

The court meets to-morrow at ten A. M.

FLORIDA.

A Decision from Judge White Expected To-day—No Change in the Situation.

TALLAHASSEE, November 24.—The arguments in the injunction and mandamus cases were continued to-day before Judge White. Mr. Sellers and Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia, in speeches, and Governor Brown, of Georgia, by written argument, appeared for the Democrats, and General Barlow and Judge Emmons for the Republicans. The court adjourned without rendering a decision, and will probably decide to night, certainly to-morrow. There is no change in the situation. There are three counties yet to hear from, and it will be Monday before the returns are all in, possibly later. The result, from the face of the returns, will be very close. It is probable, unless the case now pending should go to the Supreme Court, that the canvass will begin on Monday or Tuesday. If an appeal is made before Thursday, the canvass will probably run up to the 5th of December, no matter when it is opened.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Reform Democracy Get Rid of a Troublesome Republican.

NEW YORK, November 24.—A dispatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, says: Dr. A. J. Glover, Supervisor of Elections at Swan Quarter, Hyde county, North Carolina, was drowned on the night of November 6th, with the Republican tickets for that county in his possession. The body was found some days after nearly upright in the water, with his coat drawn over his head, and other evidence of violence. The election tickets were never found.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, November 24.—The official vote of New York State for President is as follows: Hayes, 489,345; Tilden, 522,091; total vote, 1,011,436; Tilden's majority, 32,746. In 1872 Grant received 440,738, and Greeley 387,282; majority for Grant, 53,456. It will be seen that the Democratic vote this year exceeds that of 1872 by 134,809, while the Republican vote shows only 48,607 increase.

MISSOURI.

The Official Vote—Tilden's Majority 58,289.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The official vote in this State for President is as follows: Tilden, 202,687; Hayes, 144,398; Cooper, 3,498; Tilden's majority over Hayes, 58,289; over Hayes and Cooper, 54,791.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Complete official returns received to-night elect ten Democratic Congressmen—a full delegation. The total vote cast was 258,860. Tilden received 130,445, Hayes 98,415. In 1875 Harlan, Republican, received 90,795, McCreery 126,976; Democratic gain, 35,469.

CALIFORNIA.

A Close Congressional Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The returns at the office of the Secretary of State from Pacheco give a Republican majority for Congress, in the Fourth district, of one vote.

Another Revolution in Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—A San Diego dispatch says it is reported that a revolution has broken out in Lower California. Jose Moreno has collected a force and issued a pronunciamento declaring himself Governor. He imprisoned Governor Villagrana and his secretary, Rodorigus, seized the Custom House at Rio Jura, deposed Villagentes, the Collector, and restored Caballar, who was removed some months ago. Many Mexicans have entered Lower California from this State and taken the side of Moreno.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Tactics of Democracy in Florida

Their Attempt to Rule the Canvassing Board Not Likely to Succeed.

The Report on Internal Revenue Affairs.

An Increase in Deputy Collectors Necessary.

Capture of a Notorious Counterfeiter

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876.

Democratic Tactics in Florida.

The opinion amongst the judicial officers of the Government is that the attempted interference of the Democrats with the Canvassing Board in Florida is just as illegal as the course pursued by that party in South Carolina. Here they wish to get jurisdiction by a bill in equity through a judge of inferior jurisdiction. It is not believed that they will succeed in Florida any better than they did in South Carolina.

Capture of a Noted Counterfeiter.

The Chief of the Secret Service Division received a dispatch to-day of the capture of Peter McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter. In 1874 he was captured in St Louis with $15,000 in counterfeit money, was lodged in jail, escaped, was recaptured the following June at Dallas, Texas, and while being conveyed to Waco again escaped, since which time he has been at large until his capture at Richmond, Ind., yesterday. He had on his person $8,000 in fifties and twenties. He was taken to Indianapolis. McCartney is an engraver and printer. His plate of the twenty dollar legal tender can scarcely be detected from the genuine. The plate has been captured.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make no recommendations of importance in his annual report. The past summer has shown the efficient administration of the service. Under the consolidation of collection districts, the bureau has found, however, that it will be necessary, in order to promote a more efficient collection of the country, to increase the number of deputy collectors. For that purpose he proposes an increase of ten per cent. in the number of deputies.

The Seal Lock Business.

The American seal lock men are here in force, urging the readoption of their lock, it is said with some prospects of success. This lock was condemned by the department last spring, and the contracts of the company were exposed in an elaborate report by Special Agent Martin. There are now upwards of $100,000 worth of these locks in the possession of the Treasury Department, condemned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1876.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, lasting two hours, at which the general consideration of affairs in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the various complicated questions growing out of the Presidential election, received attention. There was some discussion of the statutes touching points that have received public attention, and the opinions of the Attorney General upon the questions of the rights and duties of courts in instances similar to those prominent now in South Carolina and Florida were referred to during the session, but nothing was decided, and no formal action of any character taken by the Government that could bear upon the events alluded to.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will contain the following recapitulation of the internal revenue receipts for the several States and Territories during the last fiscal years:

Alabama	$6,968 61	Montana	$9,982 80
Arizona	11,976 36	Nebraska	502,395 58
Arkansas	65,330 90	Nevada	62,231 57
California	3,604,644 16	New Hampshire	220,066 39
Colorado	72,668 57		5,520,246 93
Connecticut	656,446 96	New Jersey	22,146 69
Dakota	12,156 96	N. Mexico	1,456,574 58
Delaware	417,227 46	New York	14,156,574 58
District of Columbia	114,579 80	North Carolina	1,568,299 26
Florida	176,864 83	Ohio	6,446,199 75
Georgia	362,338 80	Pennsylvania	5,569,917 33
Idaho	15,330 00	Rhode Island	221,932 25
Illinois	2,606,132 27	South Carolina	166,965 57
Indiana	4,592,060 29	Tennessee	1,382,239 39
Iowa	1,171,717 97	Texas	241,153 48
Kansas	149,889 62	Utah	33,231 86
Kentucky	1,603,928 31	Vermont	1,452,502 93
Louisiana	828,985 78	Virginia	7,334,617 08
Maine	90,653 97	Washington Ter.	42,269 63
Maryland	2,270,364 82	West Virginia	450,596 93
Massachusetts	2,742,941 48	Wisconsin	3,307,506 45
Michigan	2,124,855 42	Wyoming Ty.	18,983 37
Minnesota	247,922 76		83,448 92
Mississippi	2,972,693 49	Total	$110,001,138 00

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA,

arrived here to-day. Owing to bad health he did not attend the last session of Congress; but now, having somewhat improved, he expects, though feeble, to remain throughout the next. In course of conversation to-day he said: "I anticipate one of the most interesting and important sessions ever held. Grave questions may arise, and probably will arise, and my own hope is that a spirit of moderation and of calmness may possess every member. I would deprecate excitement and, so far as lies in my power, I shall try to allay it. I sincerely and earnestly hope a spirit of patriotism will prevail, and that in the adjustment of any complications which may arise, the only aim may be simple justice and a full compliance with the requirements of the Constitution as framed by the fathers."

FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT.

The sub-committee of the joint special committee to form a government for the District of Columbia, at their meeting today, considered a bill for that purpose. It provides for three commissioners, two of whom shall have been residents of the District at least five years, and not claim residence elsewhere; their salaries each to be $5,000 a year. The mode of their appointment is not yet determined. The rate of tax was decided upon at one dollar and fifty cents on every one hundred dollars of real property at the cash valuation, and one dollar on every one hundred dollars' worth of personal property. The District is to pay sixty and the General Government forty per cent. of the entire amount required for the support of the District government. The bill abolishes the Board of Health, and in its place provides one health officer with four inspectors.

TROOPS.

The total number of troops ordered to Washington up to date is between eight and nine hunured. This includes the eight companies of batteries now here, and four companies of infantry which have received orders to come east from Fort Sill. The latter were sent from New York city to the West last spring, to participate in the summer campaign against the hostile Indians.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending November 21, 1876, and each patent will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

T. G. Otterson, Philadelphia—Fruit jars.
L. E. Ladd, Philadelphia—Umbrella stands.
B. Shourds, Philadelphia—Lemon-squeezers.
C. S. Cushman, Philadelphia—Sewing machines.
J. Hawksley, Philadelphia—Filling and finishing hard woods.
H. Kendrick, Philadelphia—Machine for melting snow and ice.
W. F. Maurice, Philadelphia — Burglar alarms.
H. A. Langhlin—Pittsburgh—Furnace doors.
L. O. Cameron, Pittsburgh—Street lamps.
J. Graff, Beaver Falls—Dies for making hoes.
A. Iske, Lancaster—Vegetable cutters and slicers combined.
A. Wainwright, Spring City—Cement for stove putty.
Bevan & Norris, Bradford—Shoe driving pipe or casing.
C. Minehart, Brownsville—Flexible blackboards.
C. A. Betz, St. Clair—Extension tables.
G. Bechtinger, Washington—Washing machines.
S. Gibson, Shrewsburg—Steam engines.
Reissue.—H. B. Coyle, Philadelphia—Bedsteads.
Designs.—H. Carlisle, Jr., Philadelphia—Bracelets.
C. Dorflinger, White Mills—Glass bottles.
Trade Mark.—W. G. Wilson, Philadelphia—Biscuits.

OHIO.

J. B. Button, Cleveland—Motors for sewing machines.
S. B. Coates, Mount Airy—Fence builders' gauge.
A. Abbott, Canton—Metallic arch bridges.
F. Crowell, Zanesville—Telegraph insulators.
A. Dave, Brookville—Soap.
A. Eckert, Trenton—Tool handles.
Hammond, Morse & Abbotts, Canton—Truss bridges.
D. Hammond, Canton (2 cases)—Wrought iron posts and girders.
T. R. Morgan, Alliance—Steam pressure regulators.
J. A. Schwob, Miltonsburg—Cider mills.
R. Breem, Antrim—Draft attachments.
H. J. Cahill, Dayton—Horse hay rakes.
W. G. Collins, Niles—Iron bars for seat hooks.
F. Foster, Cincinnati—Commode covers.
G. Hernstein, Chillicothe—Head blocks for saw mills.
H. P. Lentz, Somerset—Clothes pounders.
J. McGorlam, Cleveland—Washboards.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Complications.

THE BRITISH NOT TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—The London correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that journal as follows: "I have the authority of the Foreign Office for the statement that the circumstantial account of the British plans, which was published by the *Financier* on Friday last, and which stated that in case Russia should invade Turkey, a British army corps would immediately occupy Constantinople and defend it against all attacks, is purely conjectural."

RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE SOUTH FITTED OUT FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, November 24.—Letters received here report that the Russian army of the South has been furnished with clothing suitable for a winter campaign. The Commander-in-Chief's staff, the commissariat, the engineering, artillery and other staffs of the army have been formed.

RUSSIA BUYING TORPEDOES.

HAMBURG, November 24.—It is stated that Russia has contracted with a German firm for the construction of 3,500 torpedoes.

France.

THE LEFT OPPOSE THE MINISTRY—MACMAHON'S SURROUNDINGS.

PARIS, November 24.—The members of the party of the Left oppose the ministerial bill, offered in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, providing that at funerals of members of the Legion of Honor military honors shall only be rendered to military members dying in active service.

The *Republique Francaise* publishes an article to-day, condemning the influences which surround President MacMahon, and which, it says, tend to restrain the Cabinet's liberty of action.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE ASSEMBLY—A DEPUTY SHOUTS "VIVE L'EMPEREUR!"

VERSAILLES, November 24.—The Senate to-day, after several ballots, elected M. Chesnelong, Legitimist, and M. Reneuard, of the Left, Senators for life.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, the estimates for public worship were considered, and gave rise to an excited debate. Prince Napoleon, speaking for the first time since his election, denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, and had succeed a disastrous influence in recent French history, notably in 1870. He supported a proposal for the reduction of the estimates for public worship. The Clericals and Legitimists protested against the speech, which was couched in violent terms. M. Keller, Legitimist, declared the Empire was accountable for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and recriminations ensued between the Clericalists and Bonapartists. Gambetta, intervening, referred to the decree abolishing the Empire. Baron De Larcheport, a zealous Bonapartist, thereupon suddenly rose and shouted "Vive L'Empereur!" Indescribable uproar followed. When order had been restored, De Lumbert was formally censured. Another scene followed in consequence of Gambetta's referring to the fanaticisms of a Spanish woman who was a friend of Empress

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, November 25.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived at Vienna yesterday. The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: The Marquis of Salisbury hardly thinks the serious difficulties of the situation are diminished by his visit to Berlin, but he has good hopes of an ultimate peaceful solution.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: The Servian Minister of War has issued an order concentrating the principal forces of Servia, which are divided into an active army and irregular. The active army consists of the regular infantry, militia of the first class and all cavalry, artillery and engineers. It is divided into four corps—those of Shumodia, the Drina the Morava and the Timok.

The resignation of the Servian ministry seems to be definite. The present ministry will continue to carry on the administration of affairs provisionally. A new ministry will probably not be formed until the return of Marinovics from Russia.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that Prince Bismarck refused to receive Edhem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, who called to take leave before starting for Constantinople on appointment of Edhem Pasha as plenipotentiary of Turkey at the conference is considered to be unfavorable to peace, because he is known to be uncompromising in his views.

The *Times*, reviewing the prospects of the conference, says: The proposals to negotiate which will come before it have been examined in every capital of Europe. The conclusion is universal that they present no insuperable obstacle to peace. Under the leadership of the English and Russian plenipotentiaries, they may be confidently anticipated to command the support of every guaranteeing Power, and secure the acceptance of the Porte.

Great Britain.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES MADE BY DR. SCHLIEMAN.

LONDON, November 25.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Argas announces that Dr. Schlieman, while excavating at the supposed site of the tombs of Agamemnon and Cassaudio, has discovered immense subterranean chambers or tombs, containing a great variety of gold and silver plate and jewelry.

Germany.

BISMARCK'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

LONDON, November 25.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says that Prince Bismarck attended the Reichstag for a short time yesterday. He looks in much better health than last spring.

Marine News.

HAVRE, November 24.—Arrived—Steamship St. Germain, from New York.

LONDON, November 25.—The steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived out.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1876.

A SAD, SAD MEETING.

Governor Hendricks and his wife paid a visit to Governor Tilden this morning and remainded with him about half an hour.

THE FENIAN MARTYRS.

The ninth anniversary of the Fenian Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, was commemorated under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood, at Cooper Institute, last evening. Addresses were made by Colonel John O'Mahoney, General F. F. Bellmont, T. C. Leahy, J. O'Donovan Rossa, General T. F. Mullan and others. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Irish Brigade and Irish Volunteers were present.

STATESMAN TWEED A PHYSICAL WRECK.

A gentleman who saw Tweed yesterday, in answer to an inquiry, said he is crushed and broken. He has lost his old buoyancy and defiant spirit. In fact he is suffering from pleurisy now, and is actually ill. He seemed wearied, and only anxious to know about his old acquaintances. He seemed desolate, and desirous of companionship more than anything else. He is a mere wreck of his former self. His vest is a third too large for him, and his features are shrunken and pinched. He is suffering intensely. He is entirely in the dark as to what to do, and is even without legal advice. He needs medical advice more than anything now.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Jacob S. Schaffer accomplished another general triumph to-night, in the billiard tournament, defeating Vignaux in the 7th by a score of 300 to 198. Garnier defeated Rudolph, score 300 to 216. In the afternoon game, Sicsson was the victor in a game with Maurice Daly, 300 to 285. Schaffer, in the night game made a run of 137.

"WHEN SHALL WE THREE MEET AGAIN?"

Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks dined to-night with Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The latter report says: Governor Hendricks, Governor Tilden, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and wife and Mrs. Hendricks dined with Hon. Peter Cooper to-night. Governor Hendricks leaves for home to-morrow. The following statement was made by Governor Hendricks: He did not come here for the purpose of holding a conference. He states that he is perfectly confident that the feeling of honest men throughout the country is so general that Tilden has been elected, and the sense of justice of the country, irrespective of party, is so strong that the corrupt proceedings in Florida, the South will not dare to set public opinion at defiance, and if they do make the attempt, they will fall in their purpose.

FIRE RECORD.

PEORIA, ILL., November 24.—The Peoria woolen mills were entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000; insurance $15,000.

A Righteous Judgment.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—The decision of the court that one of the principal gamblers of Louisville must pay a fine and suffer six months' imprisonment on account of carrying on the game of faro, produces considerable stir among the class of the community, because of the precedent. Heretofore, by paying, the gamblers were permitted to continue their games. The present case will be carried to the Court of Appeals and there tested, so far as the imprisonment is concerned. Brethren from Chicago, New York and elsewhere are here to raise $10,000 by which to test the case.

BOSH.

Pecksniffian Letter from A. S. Hewitt to Wade Hampton.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has written the following letter to General Wade Hampton:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK, November 24, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—Your admirable address to the people of South Carolina is the subject of universal commendation here. In fact, the prudence, forbearance and self-control of your people under the most exasperating provocations is beyond all praise. I can only trust that in the excitement of the situation in which you will find yourself next week no outbreak will occur. It is almost too much to expect that there will be no indiscreet man in South Carolina who may provoke its commission, but we are confident the Providence of God has so far guided you and your people in all your difficulties that your friends rest in calm confidence upon the wisdom and good fortune which have so far attended your actions. You may rest assured that your Northern brethren have consecrated themselves to the work of your deliverance, and will never cease their efforts until you are restored to that freedom where with you were made free by the labors and sacrifices and wisdom of our forefathers and your forefathers. God give you and your people all wisdom and all the patience needful in this hour of trial and in this crisis of the destiny of our common country. We have full faith in the justice of the people of the United States, and we do not entertain a doubt of the final verdict which they will pass upon the occurrences of the last two weeks. This verdict will surely vindicate their majesty and reestablish free government upon a lasting basis. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman
National Democratic Committee.

MISSOURI.

The Metcalfe-Frost Contest.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—In the Metcalfe-Frost mandamus case, testimony was taken this afternoon in regard to the alleged change of the returns from precinct No. 57 from 272 for Frost to 292. Ferd. L. Goresche, County Clerk, gave a long account of the matter, and while he had no positive evidence that the change of figures had been made, yet there were several circumstances in the case which bore so strongly to that direction that he not only believed the figures had been changed, but that the change was made in his own office, after the poll books had been delivered to him. Deputy Clerk Vogle and Messrs. Brower and Young, who acted as assistants to the County Clerk, also testified to the same general effect as above, but had no positive knowledge that a change in figures had been made. John F. Hassell, who acted as clerk for the judges of election at precinct 57, and who made up the poll book for that precinct, was then called, but the counsel for Frost objected to his evidence being taken, on the ground that in point of fact nobody's testimony could be taken except that of the County Clerk, and they had permitted his deputies to testify only as matters of courtesy. Argument on this point consumed the remainder of the afternoon, and it was finally agreed that Hasted should testify these identical references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—$25 00—AN experienced Bookkeeper, part of whose time is unoccupied, will give any one $25 00 who will secure him writing for the evening. Terms moderate. Address "N," Commercial Office.

WANTED—$2,500 CASH—WITH ABILITY to conduct office work, to buy an interest in an improvement by which I can produce an article now very largely manufactured in this city, and in use in every town in the country for one-half the present cost. Parties who can fill above bill are solicited to investigate. Circular and order needs apply. Address O., Commercial office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS Man with some capital, ($500 to $1,000) to take exclusive agency and control of our goods in this (Pittsburgh) market. An excellent opportunity for a good man. ALLEN & CO., Philadelphia. For further particulars, see or address our agent, J. E. MITCHELL, after Wednesday, 22d, at 46 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,500. AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY is here offered to any one wishing to engage in the Book and Stationery Business in a Pennsylvania city of 45,000 inhabitants; well established: sales all CASH and profits large. A large field to build up a trade without any extra. Offered only because the proprietor has other business which claims his undivided attention. Particulars and most satisfactory. Address A. G. H., P. O. Box 1379, New York City.

The *Railway Age* says Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, the veteran car builder, in a conversation with a representative of that paper, recently, stated it as his belief that the catalpa tree will be one of these days work a revolution in the matter of railroad ties. He says that in an agricultural address at Carthage, Ohio, in 1826, General Harrison insisted that there was nothing like it for posts and like uses, and urged the farmers to plant and cultivate it. At Vincennes, Indiana, there are posts of the catalpa tree that have been in the ground many years, and are still in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Barney states that in fifteen years after the planting of the seed the tree will make four ties.

At a large railroad meeting held a San Bernardino, Cal., it was resolved to build a railroad to connect that place with the railroad system of California.

OHIO NEWS.

S. Parsons, of Galion, a soldier of 1812, is dead.

The new African Methodist Episcopal church at Delphos was dedicated last Sunday.

The telegraph line between Zanesville and McConnelsville has been sold to Seneca Brownel.

There are ninety students at Buchtel College, Akron—thirty-three ladies and fifty-seven gentlemen.

About five hundred cases are on the docket for trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Knox county.

Dr. Kuhn, of Tiffin, eighty-five years of age, walked off a parapet, last Tuesday night, and was seriously injured.

Henry Weinrich, formerly of Dayton, died of hemorrhage of the lungs at Denver, Colorado, on Wednesday of last week.

Delaware is to have a musical convention and a meeting of Ohio college president and professors, December 26, 27 and 28.

Rev. J. L. Russell delivered his farewell sermon at the Park Street Presbyterian church, at Dayton, on Sunday, and will remove to Philadelphia.

The rural districts are supporting a swindler again, in the shape of a traveling "tea agent," who sells Bohea in "pound packages," which do not weigh a pound.

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

POTTER, who was lately re-elected to Congress, had been a candidate for idiocy, he would undoubtedly have been chosen unanimously.

IT IS to be hoped that the income tax suit against Governor TILDEN will be promptly pushed by the Government. "Let no guilty man escape."

THE latest intelligence from Florida and Louisiana furnishes increasing assurance of Republican success. TILDEN'S days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle and are spent without hope.

MR. DOWS, the Wisconsin Republican elector about whom the Democrats became so much agitated, has a majority of about 1,300, and the Democrats of that State are very down-hearted about it.

MISSOURI, the heathen's Elysium and the robber's Paradise, gave TILDEN in the neighborhood of 60,000 majority. Adjacent Iowa, with its schools, churches and popular respect for law, order and the decencies of life, gave HAYES about the same majority. Civilization tells.

SHOULD the Supreme Court of South Carolina commit the Canvassing Board for contempt, they will, of course, instantly apply to the United States Court for release upon a writ of habeas corpus. It is possible that the presence of Judge BOND in Columbia may have reference to this contingency.

THE decrease in immigration still continues. The loss at New York in the twelve months ending November 1, 1876, compared with the period ending November 1, 1875, was a decline from 84,500 to 62,755, or 22,005. The pecuniary value to the country of each immigrant has been variously estimated by good authorities at $500 to $1,000. Taking the average at $750, the country has suffered a comparative loss of $16,500,000 in this one item alone during the past year.

THE forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency will embrace an extended history of American banking from the foundation of the Government to the inauguration of the old system of Government banks. He makes no recommendation of any important change in the law. The report says that the present laws are working well. The report will contain many elaborate tables, embracing financial statistics which have never hitherto been included in the Comptroller's report.

ANOTHER result of the insufficient appropriations made by the Democratic House of Representatives last summer is the suspension of work in all the navy yards. The only vessel on which work will be continued is the Trenton, which is to be sent to Europe as the flag-ship of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean. The only cause of the stoppage is that the appropriations for the navy are exhausted. Many hundreds of men will thus be thrown out of employment.

THERE seems to be no prospect of an early meeting of the Commissioners to determine the amounts due by this country to Canada for the Canadian fisheries, under the treaty of Washington, and the other questions left unsettled by that treaty. The English and American Commissioners have been appointed, but the third Commissioner, who is to be selected by the Austrian Minister at London, has not been named. The unsettled state of the Eastern question in Europe is given as the reason for this delay.

THROUGHOUT the entire North the colored element manifests a deep and most intelligent concern in the issue so vital to us all. A Washington correspondent says:

In the halls of the departments, where colored messengers and janitors constantly pass and repass, you will see a little knot of two or three gathered together, with a fortunate one who can read, edifying his listeners from a pamphlet or columns of the newspapers; and the faces of these groups, with a "Wake, Nicodemus," look in their solemn faces, are a study for a painter.

The future of this race, whose destiny is so mysteriously and indissolubly linked with our own, is perhaps the most momentous problem now pressing upon us for solution.

THE annual report of the Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, covering operations up to the 30th of June last, before the stoppage of the fast mail by the House of Representatives, shows an increase of 8.62 per cent. of expenses over the preceding year, which is accounted for by the fast mail and the increase of postal facilities in the West. The report states that the fast mail experiment was so successful that it accomplished more than was ever expected of it, that the withdrawal of it has greatly embarrassed the service, and that it is only by the utmost exertion on the part of the clerks that confusion is prevented. During the six months the fast mail was in operation nearly 600,000 pieces of mail matter were handled on them alone each day.

THE interviewing business is sinking into such disrepute among the leading New York papers, that it is probable they will soon abandon it altogether. The sooner the better. The whole business of interviewing implies a violation of the amenities and courtesies of life, for it implies a betrayal of confidence, a declaration to the public of what has been said in private, a repetition to thousands of what has been incidentally observed by one person to another with no thought or intention of its going further. Interviewing is a disgrace to the profession of journalism, and so long as it and other similar disreputable practices are countenanced it is almost impossible to bring journalism up to the high plane of usefulness and honor which it should occupy.

SPEAKING of the throwing out of the votes of Edgefield and Laurens counties, South Carolina, by the Canvassing Board of that State, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says they both "gave large and fairly earned majorities." This is an unblushing falsehood. In the former county, by the State census of 1875, the Republicans had a majority of 1,500 votes, but at the recent election the Democrats claimed to have carried the county by 3,225 majority. The United States census of 1870 is of no avail, for the reason that Edgefield county was divided in 1871 and 1872, and the new county of Aiken made therefrom. At the late election Democrats drove Republicans from the polls, and held the election in their own way. Two thousand more votes were polled than there are male citizens in the county over twenty-one years of age, as shown by the census of 1875. In Laurens county the Republicans have a fair majority of 1,000 votes, but the Democrats claimed the county by 1,200 majority. The Republicans were driven from the polls like sheep. The most outrageous system of fraud and terrorism ever practiced in this country, was practiced in the counties named.

MR. POTTER has published a card in which he declares that his letter "was not meant to be taken as representing any views but his own." Hence, through misapprehension or misrepresentation, Mr. POTTER has been made to cut a much more conspicuous figure than he otherwise would. He does not say that his views are not those of his intimate personal and political friend TILDEN, but only that they were "not meant to be taken" as such. The country, through the Democratic press, has been given to understand that Mr. POTTER did speak for TILDEN, and that the letter was meant to foreshadow the plan which was to be pursued at Washington, and to concentrate the party for the purpose of carrying it through. If Mr. TILDEN'S object was to put this letter forth as a feeler, to see how the country would take his novel scheme for seizing the Presidency by trampling underfoot the Constitution, he has by this time discovered that it will be utterly futile for him to attempt to hatch out his revolutionary egg; and Mr. POTTER'S disclaimer, that he meant to represent any one but himself, is not only natural but timely. Having, in a jesuitical sort of way, relieved Mr. TILDEN from the responsibility of the position assumed in the letter, it is not of much consequence whether Mr. POTTER succeeds in extricating himself or not.

CHAMBERLAIN and his gang have done precisely what it was charged they intended to do. Finding themselves defeated, they have resorted to revolution to retain office.—*Post.*

This is not a correct statement. There is little doubt that the Supreme Court of South Carolina, a majority of whose members are evidently under Democratic manipulation, exceeded its legitimate authority in trying to control the action of the State Canvassing Board, by ordering it to canvass the election returns from counties regardless of enormous and palpable frauds, or that the action of the board, in disregarding the court's attempted interference with its prerogatives, was valid and will be sustained by the court of last resort. The legal principles involved in this new phase of the political situation are thus set forth in a private letter from Colonel INGERSOLL to a friend, who gave it to the Chicago *Evening Journal* for publication. It is very pertinent, and his authority on the points in question is very high:

The real question is this: Can a President be elected by injunction?

The Democrats seem to think that the election can be settled in their favor by the granting of injunctions by the courts.

The political power of the country is not under the control, care or keeping of the courts. The courts can by mandamus compel all persons upon whom devolve any political duties to perform them; but they cannot enjoin them from acting. If they act wrong, the election can be contested; if they refuse to act, they can be made to act.

The courts cannot prevent persons from voting, nor the officers from counting and certifying the votes cast.

The question has been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the cases of *People vs. City of Galesburg*—48 Ill., 485; *Dooley vs. Dooling*—61 Ill., 202; also in *Rood vs. Bickley*, not yet reported.

The practice of granting injunctions in election cases would be highly calculated to obstruct the various branches of government in the administration of public affairs. Courts of equity can have no such powers, otherwise any and all elections might be prevented.

Such is the language of the Supreme Court of Illinois. The reasons are obvious. The right to vote is, so to speak, a sovereign right. This right is the basis of all power in the Government. Upon this foundation rest the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments of the Government. The right to vote includes the right to have the vote properly counted and canvassed. As no court can enjoin the voter from voting, so no court can by injunction prevent the vote from being counted and canvassed. The voter is the source of political power. He cannot, under any circumstances, be enjoined from voting. The right to vote includes the right to have the result of the vote declared. With this no court can interfere by injunction.

THE most shameless frauds were practiced in the "Old Dominion" at the recent election, and the manner in which Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," contributed her share toward making a "solid South," is being exposed in the public prints. The Republican majority in the Petersburg districts, on the registration, is 8,000, nearly all blacks. To overcome this majority, the chivalry have been actively at work for the past two weeks. On election day, by preventing the opening of the polls at the proper hour, it is estimated that about 1,500 Republicans were prevented from voting; but those who did vote put in the square Republican ticket, regardless of consequences, and the result was that the district went Republican by 5,500 majority. Under an election law of Virginia, if there are more votes in the box than there were voters on the list a judge is blindfolded and draws out the number of surplus tickets. The Democrats having stuffed the boxes with tickets an inch square, the judge, in drawing out drew out only Republican tickets, which were the usual size. By this means two thousand Republican tickets were destroyed. The next day, in making up the returns to be sent into county seats, the Democratic officers intentionally, in five counties, left their returns defective in various points, and the County Commissioners accordingly threw out sixteen hundred more Republican votes. This still left the Republican candidate about fourteen hundred, which, between the county officers and the State House, has kept them busy for several days. They now say the effort has been a brilliant success in wiping that much more out. In Prince Edward county the Republican majority was 470. After several raids had been made upon it, the County Commissioners then left the county seal off, which, in their laws, invalidates the return to the State authorities. In Mecklenburg county they had left 653 Republican majority, and, in returning it to the State authorities, to secure its being thrown out in Richmond they left off the number of the district in which the votes were polled. In Amelia county two hundred and eight majority had been left, and the county officers, wanting to contribute their share towards the solid South, refused to certify which of the candidates received the highest number of votes. These manipulations of the returns wipes out the 5,500 majority of JORGENSON, at the close of the polls, and leaves the district Democratic by a small majority, and HINTON will probably get the certificate from Governor KEMPER. And this is but a fair specimen of the "TILDEN and reform" campaign, as conducted throughout the South.

THERE is no longer room to doubt, what has been suspected since the election, that Connecticut was carried for TILDEN by fraud. His electors received a majority of about 1,700. The total vote of the State aggregates 122,000, against 100,983 in April, 1875, for Governor. The increase, in this brief time, is 21,000 votes, of which 7,000 are Republican and 14,000 Democratic. This great disparity in the increase shows fraud on its face, and this view is confirmed by an examination of where this Democratic increase came from. It was all in the larger cities, and largely from the three cities of Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport. Taking the basis of voters to population shown by the census of 1870, the increased vote in Hartford shows an increase of 24,000 in population; that of New Haven an increase of 22,000 in population; that of Bridgeport 14,000 in population; and that of Norwich 10,000 in population. It is decidedly known that in some of these cities there has been absolutely no increase of population, and in the others the increase has been very small. The explanation of the astonishing increase in the vote is only to be found in the fraudulent naturalization and the repeaters voted on the Democratic side. There is no question but that this State was stolen, in the manner indicated, and yet Republicans have scarcely hinted that there will be so much as an objection urged against the count. The same is true as regards Indiana, which was captured by Kentucky marauders; while several Southern States, as strongly Republican as Iowa and Kansas, have succumbed to the shot-gun policy. These are achievments of which Democrats openly boast, and Republicans have manifested no other disposition than that of tame submission. On the other hand, when it became apparent that the conspiracy to seize the Government was likely to fail with the failure to carry the "solid South," the Democrats, before even the vote of a single county was officially ascertained, began to shout "fraud," and threaten revolution in case HAYES was given a single Southern elector. Republicans are disposed to give up whole States, even when morally certain that they have been carried by the most monstrous frauds, while Democrats are denouncing, in advance of their action, the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida, as a set of villains bent on counting HAYES in. The contrast is a marked one.

MASSACHUSETTS has, unquestionably, something to boast of concerning the educational advantages which it offers, but there is a large amount of heathenism in the State, notwithstanding. The census report for 1875, just published, shows that the illiterates, who are classified as persons who cannot read, and can neither read nor write, include about seven per cent. of the entire population. The native-born illiterates number less than one per cent. of the native-born population, a fact which speaks volumes in behalf of the general intelligence of the State. The foreign-born illiterates number twenty-two per cent. of the whole foreign-born population, and it is from this element that the Democratic party is principally recruited.

ONE of the most striking commentaries on the incompetency of the Democratic party is the fact that the men generally who are running the Bourbon machine are late renegades from the Republican party, who with scarcely an exception have ossotatized, either because they were soured through disappointment, or because by going into an organization where there was less ability and talent, they hoped to encounter less competition, and secure greater power and more rapid promotion. Of the five Democrats chosen to represent the party before the Returning Board at New Orleans, for instance, three—LYMAN TRUMBULL, JOHN M. PALMER and GEORGE W. JULIAN—are renegade Republicans. Democratic "statesmen" go to the rear, and permit those renegades to dictate matters and absorb the honors. Of course this would not be so were it not for the sheer lack of ability among the Bourbon leaders. Fortwenty years all the great men in the Democratic party have been coming over to the Republican organization, and when the former receives an apostate from us he at once takes the lead, because he carries with him some of the brains, though none of the principles, which have made the Republican party the party of intelligence and progress.

THE New York *Mail* makes a pertinent suggestion. The second section of the Fourteenth Amendment reads as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

That journal says: "Let this section be honestly enforced, and one-half of the Democratic members from at least six of the Southern States will be excluded from the next Congress." True. Enforce this law, restrict the representation of the Southern States as therein provided, and there will be no Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives; and it is probable that the plan, rigidly executed, would in time bring the reactionists of the South around to a practical recognition of the amendments.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The goose bone sides with Hayes.

This suspense is the punishment for bad voting two years ago.

The great problem is slowly approaching a satisfactory solution.

The Democratic hurrah for Tilden has died away to an occasional screech.

Parlor polo is the latest. It is probably about as silly as the game played in the fields.

Of all educational institutions the Electoral College is the hardest into which to obtain admission.

Exports of fresh beef to England continue large, but operators represent that there are no profits.

Business must be frightfully dull with the counterfeiters, when they take to forging railroad bonds.

We are asked to believe that some of the turkeys this autumn resemble young ostriches, but it's tough.

A Catholic Arab, from Bethlehem, is about to open a store in New York for the sale of religious articles.

A shucking death. A pint of chestnuts, husks and all, were found in the stomach of a man who died mysteriously in Syracuse, New York.

Enormous deposits of rock salt have lately been discovered in Nevada. In recently opened quarries it is sawed out like marble, and is almost pure.

That terrible disease, cancer, is growing more fatal in England. Thus far this year it has carried off more than 11,000 persons, more than one-half of whom were women.

The coinage of the product of the American mines into subsidiary small money has stopped the exportation of silver bullion to London, and hence there is an advance in the value of silver.

A French scientific person upbraids Captain Nares for not taking a balloon along with him. It would have been easy to reach the pole in a balloon from the point attained by the ships.

The rush into Texas continues to be unprecedented. Immigrants from every State in the Union and every nationality in Europe continue to pour in and occupy its cheap and fertile lands.

Hereafter information in regard to any tract of land, the title to which has been formally adjucated and patent issued, will be given by the Land Office only by exemplified copies of the record.

The bullion product of Storey county, Nevada, in which the bonanza mines are situated, was $8,742,400 for the quarter ending September 30, according to the returns made to the County Assessor.

A new island, some thirty-four miles in length, hitherto unknown to geographers, has just been discovered at the mouth of the Siberian river Yenesei, by Professor Nordenskjold, the Swedish traveler.

As soon as Hayes is declared elected neighbors will again be on speaking terms with neighbors, and children of opposite parties will slide down on the same cellar-door and suck the same stick of candy together.

It has just been discovered that church entertainments, feats of legerdemain and juggling, circus performances, variety shows and theatrical exhibitions are by an old law, which has never been repealed, illegal in New Jersey.

The Chicago journals represent the lake shipping interest as going on from bad to worse. The *Inter-Ocean* estimates the depreciation in values during the past three years of all kinds of sailing craft at from fifty to seventy-five per cent.

What has become of "the divinity that doth hedge a king?" Half a dozen London newspapers, under the nose of Queen Victoria, intimate that they don't believe a word of her son's father-in-law's protestations about his peaceful purposes.

A process of adulterating oysters has been discovered. It consists in removing the animal from sea water to denser concentrated salt water. After becoming inebriated to the new conditions, the oyster is moved back again, when he distends rapidly.

Salt river is a small stream in Kentucky, noted for its difficulty of navigation. Many years ago defeated political candidates in that vicinity were sent "rowing up Salt River." The phrase, at first local, soon became of general use in disposing of unfortunate and defeated people.

New York belles are troubled because there will be no skating at the Central Park ponds this winter, the appropriation for that and other features of the public parks having run out, with no disposition to renew them until business revives and taxpayers can better bear the burthens put upon them.

Some fanatical simpleton now charges that Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was written under the influence of intoxicating wine, drank at the communion table, and consequently an additional argument for the use of the unfermented juice of the grape there. A pamphlet has been published to sustain this absurd thing.

The privilege of withdrawing bets made on the result of the Presidential election, which has been accorded by a prominent New York stakeholder to those of the betting fraternity who had deposited wagers in his hands, is taken advantage of by a large number of betting men. The bets are withdrawn by the mutual consent of those making them.

SWEET CHIVALRY.

How the Voting Was Done in Edgefield—Graphic Picture of the Scenes Around the Polling Places—Running the Gauntlet to the Ballot-Box—The Way to Roll Up Democratic Majorities.

[Correspondence New York Times.]

COLUMBIA, November 20, 1876.

Notwithstanding the provision that no man shall be deprived of any political privilege enjoyed by any other man on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," by some tacit understanding on the part of the managers of election, two polling places were established in the village of Edgefield, one at the Court House, called No. 1, for the whites; another at Macedonia church at the edge of the village, professedly for the colored. The former no colored man attempted to approach until late in the day. Then, it being found that, in consequence of the tactics employed at the church, but a small portion of the colored population would be able to vote there, an attempt was made to vote at No. 1. United States Marshal Beaty succeeded in getting six or eight to the box, but beyond that number all efforts were in vain. Every approach to the Court House was cut off by horsemen, who formed a cordon across every path, while crowds of white men packed the steps and portico of the Court House building, preventing the approach of any one suspected of Republicanism. Up to nearly two o'clock, the hundreds of colored voters, waiting to deposit Republican ballots at poll number two, which they had been made to believe was exclusively their own, were prevented from even venturing near the box by the crowds of white men already in the building and voting there.

Amid all the strife and danger of the unequal contest in which they were compelled to engage, not a gun or a pistol was to be seen in the hands or on the persons of the outraged but inoffensive blacks. If there was a weapon among that surging mass, it was most skillfully and considerately concealed. A few, it is true, had sticks, but beyond that they were as defenseless as the children of a New York public school. They never gave expression to a threat, and when resisted, when requested to do so, from indulging in a cheer for the candidates of their choice.

All the previous night the place was in possession of a mob of white men, dancing in the Court House and yelling every where. From daylight until ten o'clock the black men's polling place, so called, was surrounded by at least three hundred men, some on horses, some on mules, some with Confederate uniforms trimmed with yellow, all with red shirts, and obeying the commands of "General" Cary, who, pistol in hand, yelled his orders to the different ranks, advance or retreat, as he would have done had he been leading a rebel regiment against the men of the North in 1861. In addition to the mounted men there were a large number dismounted, but all armed, having the same purpose, and obeying the same orders as the mounted force.

At 9:45 o'clock United States Deputy Marshall Beaty obtained a company of United States infantry under the command of Captain Kellogg, who detailed a squad of four and afterward eight men, under Lieutenant Hoyt, to open the way to the polls. This squad pierced the ranks of the "red shirts" who had packed their horses so closely that the only approach to the windows, back of which was the ballot-box, was under the bellies of their beasts. An alley, however, was made by the army officer, at imminent risk of his life and the lives of his men. Over the heads of the little band innumerable pistols were held. Not a man of that drunken, foul-mouthed crew but had his pistol in hand with his finger on the trigger. Thus eight brave men, representing the United States, opened and kept open a narrow pathway along which the poor but undaunted negro had the dangerous privilege of running the gauntlet.

Every black or brown man that essayed to reach the box through this threatening and furious crowd was greeted with opprobrious epithets, such as only South Carolinians can utter, and which they intensified by interjecting every variety of rebel yell. If one unarmed negro had fallen from the lips of a colored man, a scene of carnage would have followed frightful to think of. Before the soldiers came on the ground, several colored men had been beaten with bludgeons and the butts of pistols. Their forbearance, however, was beyond all praise. On reaching the box the formula of asking a white man named Shepard standing guard over it, who with his sinister eyes endeavored to look the poor negro into such a state of terror that he began to doubt himself whether the poor privilege of acting for a few short moments the part of an American citizen was worth the risk he ran in the gauntlet being safely run, the colored voter was then "put through" a long frivolous catechism—so minute that at the close of the polls several hundred of the colored Republicans had failed even to come in sight of the ballot box. This was the "Mississippi plan," carried to a degree of perfection not exceeded even by Vicksburg itself.

In the afternoon, the whites having done all the voting and repeating at poll No. 1 which was regarded as necessary to accomplish their ends, it was suggested that the crowd of anxious colored men at No. 2 should go there to vote. Some essayed to do so, but were warned away by the guards, guarded that unless they had crept between the legs of the horses, they would have found no way of approach. In other portions of the district similar and even worse scenes were enacted. At Coopersville the managers were assaulted and run off by twelve o'clock. At another polling place both the manager and the United States supervisor were put to flight a quarter of an hour before the time for opening the polls. At another the Democratic manager got excited possession of the box, and retained it long enough to bring about the curious result of giving a large Democratic majority at a poll where ten black Republicans had voted to one white Democrat. By these, and similar nefarious ways, the Democrats made a majority of over 3,000 in a district where there are not that number of legal voters all told. It is significant of one of the methods employed, that in the State of Georgia, which, this same election, there were 30,000 less votes cast at this election than at the last. They were sent into South Carolina and Florida. The villainy of which this is but a specimen will, I have reason to believe, be fully established by the reports to be made both by the United States marshals and the officers of the regular army on duty at the various points.

PERSONAL.

The Arabs of Algiers are trying to drive out the French by burning the forests of cork oak.

Nothing has been heard from Captain William Glazier, who started from Boston last summer for the Pacific coast on horseback, lecturing by the way, since he left Cheyenne, Wyoming, several weeks ago, and it is thought that he has been scalped by the Indians.

A pastor in one of the churches near Boston, in reading the Bible lesson at a recent prayer meeting, rendered it as follows: much to the amusement of his audience and his own confusion: "For if ye love them who love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the *Republicans* so?"

Hon. Jesse K. DuBois, of Illinois, who had been for some months a victim of acute pneumonia, died on Wednesday. Mr. DuBois was in his sixty-sixth year. His was a career of distinguished and faithful public service, and he was the close and confidential friend of Abraham Lincoln.

The Sedalia (Mo.) *Bazoo* furnishes what it calls the unwritten leaf in the history of the Northfield robbery. This is to the effect that the James brothers escaped by walking boldly through the crowds at Garden City, in broad daylight, stole a politician's horses, and galloped away. The crowd at Garden City, it will be remembered, were looking for these same fellows.

The whaler Intrepid, which recently arrived at Dundee, has brought relics of the expedition to Regart's Inlet in search of Sir John Franklin in the ships Hecla and Fury. They consist of a pole with the words "Observatory, 1824–5," cut out in a brass plate, and a copper cylinder box containing documents left by Captain Kennedy in 1851, when he took away the original letters of the Hecla and Fury expedition. The box was found at Port Bowen, near the grave of a seaman of the Fury.

Hon. F. Tanaka, Vice Minister of Public Instruction of Japan, is paying his last visit to the capital prior to his departure for Japan. Mr. Tanaka, who, as Commissioner of Public Instruction in Japan, was connected with the embassy of Iwakurwa a few years ago, has been in the United States for six months past. He returned to examine the educational system of the United States, and has been as far north as Canada, and as far south as Raleigh. He has selected as a model city school one of the Boston schools, and will establish a simular one at the capital of Japan.

Mr. Black, the novelist, took part in a touching little event on board the German during the homeward voyage. A year or two ago an American father lost his child on board a White Star ship. The infant died in its mother's arms while the vessel was steaming out of New York harbor. The little white body was buried in the deep off Sable Island. At this point of the other day Mr. Black and a brother novelist, at the earnest request of the bereaved parent, scattered an armful of roses and exotic flowers upon the sea, a poetic expression of his sorrow and a tribute laid upon an ocean grave.

Man's popular drink, according to the *Phrenological Monthly*, or rather one of its contributors, is no drink at all. Nothing liquid is to be thought of but water, and even that is tabooed except some little time before or several hours after a meal. If necessity compels the swallowing of it, at these grudgingly allowed periods, the water must be very pure, rainwater preferred. Otherwise, all persons in health must moisten their mouths with fruit only.

A BANK SUSPENSION AT KUTZTOWN.

The Cashier Shoots Himself.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of the 22d prints this: The announcement was made yesterday of the suspension of the Kutztown Savings Bank, a banking institution organized in Kutztown, in this county, in 1869, under the laws of Pennsylvania. The bank has been doing an unprofitable business for the past few years, and at a meeting of the directors held on Monday, it was decided to close the doors on the following day, have a receiver appointed, and wind up the affairs of the institution. The bank did a small business, and its suspension will have but little effect upon the business interests of Kutztown. Although the oldest bank in the place, it had been superseded in its business by the Kutztown National Bank, which was organized in 1871, with a capital of $60,000. The savings bank continued to do business in the basement of the building occupied by the national bank. Several years ago the bank lost largely through the failure of Nicholas Hunter, and since then it had been in a crippled condition. The first officers of the bank were J. H. Fogel, President, and Edward Hottenstein, Cashier. The latter was succeeded by Mr. William C. Dietrich, as Cashier, whose father, Daniel Dietrich, was subsequently elected President. The discounting of notes at more than the legal rate of interest is said to have locked up its capital, and was the cause of its suspension.

According to the last sworn statement of the Cashier made to the Auditor General, the entire paid-up capital of the bank was only $6,000. A year ago the deposits amounted to $21,499 37, while the expenses for the year ending November 6th, 1875, were $11,151 57. During the present year, and at the time of the suspension, the deposits had been reduced to $14,000. The paid-up capital remained at $6,000. The expenses of the year were $12,000, while the earnings of the bank for the same time were only $3,000. H. H. Schwartz, Esq., one of the directors, stated yesterday that, in addition to the deposits of $14,000, the entire liabilities of the bank are $32,000." He further stated that the assets will be sufficient to pay every dollar of the liabilities. The amount of unpaid stock subscription is $16,000, all of which will be available to meet the liabilities of the bank; while there is due by other banks and individuals the sum of $16,000, which will make up the amount of $32,000, sufficient to meet all liabilities. The bank has been doing a losing business, and for a long time had been compelled to borrow money in order to continue in operation. It was a losing concern at the time that young Dietrich became the cashier, and has been losing ever since. The bank lost heavily by the failure of Nicholas Hunter and subsequent failures originating therefrom. The accounts of the bank are all right, and there has been no such thing as embezzlement. The officers of the bank were gentleman of the highest sense of honor.

SUICIDE OF THE CASHIER.

A telegram received in this city yesterday afternoon announced the suicide of William C. Dietrich, the Cashier, who was found dead in the bank at noon yesterday with a pistol wound in his breast and head. It was stated that the proposed suspension of the bank had a very depressing effect upon the deceased, who for some time had been laboring under considerable mental anxiety owing to the financial troubles of the institution. It was also reported that the deceased was to have been married this fall to a lady of Lehigh county, who died several days ago, and that this had also additionally depressing effect upon him. Mr. Dietrich was a young man of excellent character, and was highly esteemed by the citizens of Kutztown and vicinity. He was a prominent Mason of that place, and a member of De Molay Commandry of this city. He was about twenty-eight years of age.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, November 25, 1876.

William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

New Dress Goods, Etc,
Suitable for the Season.

At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18½c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Overskirting.
At 18¾c, a special bargain in Mohair Alpacas.

At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian and Basket Cloth Goods
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line choice Brocades.

At 20 and 22 Cents,
Special bargain in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.

At 50c to $1 50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of

Low and and Medium Priced,
suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.

At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85c, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.

At 85c to $3 50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.

At $1 to $2 50,
Beautiful line of Colored Dress Silks.

Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which, for variety and value, cannot be surpassed.

DRY GOODS

New Sacques, Suits, Etc
Suitable for the Season.

New Cloaking Cloths,
In all the different variety of styles at the lowest prices.

A very large and select line of
FURS! FURS! FURS!
For Ladies, Misses and Children, in every variety, including a very choice line of

Real Sealskin Goods,
At a little less than usual prices.

New Underwear!
Ladies and Misses' Merino Underwear.
Childrens and Infants' Woolen Skirts, and Ladies and Misses' Skirts of all kinds at very lowest prices.

Bustles, Panniers, &c.
Bustles, Panniers, Dress Improvers, and Hoopskirts of all kinds.

Fashionable Shawls!
Beautiful line of new and fashionable Shawls in all grades.

Cloaks and Sacques!
Large and varied line of Ladies and Misses' Cloth Cloaks and Sacques, in all the latest and most fashionable materials, ranging in

Price from $2 25 Upward.
In this line, for variety or value, we are unsurpassed.

Ladies' Suits, &c.
Ladies' Suits, Costumes and Overdresses for street and house wear, in all the newest and most fashionable fabrics, at very low prices.

Special attention given to Suits made to order or for Mourning wear. Suits being elegantly made and trimmed within a very few hours after giving orders.

DRY GOODS.

Woolens & Domestics,
Suitable for the Season.

At $2 25,
11-4 heavy white all-wool Blankets.
At $1 20, heavy Calico Comfortables.
At $1 35, Calico Comforts of best Calico.
At $1 60 and up, best Calico Comforts, our own make.
Heavy and very fine Colored Blankets.
Heavy and very fine White Blankets, Eastern and Country make, at lowest prices.
Horse Blankets, all kinds.
German Coverlets, Spreads, &c.

At 8, 10, and 12 1-2c,
Good heavy Barred Shirting Flannel.

At 12 1-2c,
Heavy Blue Gray Twilled Flannel.

At 16c,
Extra heavy Blue Twilled Flannel, worth 20c.

At 15, 16 2-3 and 18 3-4c,
Very heavy Barred Shirting Flannel.

At 20c,
An extra bargain in Barred Flannels.
Fine Eastern and Country Flannels, in every variety of patterns and quality, in plain twilled and plain colors, at 10 cent prices.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.

Extra Good Value
In Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, Table Linens, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts, Towels and Towelings, Chintzes, Turkey Red Damasks, new lines, all at the lowest prices.

Boots, Shoes, &c.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Ready Made Clothing, &c., all grades and qualities, at lowest prices.

New goods arriving daily. Our stock is always new and fresh, and our unusually active trade will make it sufficiently apparent to all that our prices are always the lowest.

DRY GOODS.

New Fancy Goods, Etc.,
Suitable for the Season.

Latest Novelties.
New canvas work in Slipper Patterns, Cushions, Foot Rests, &c., at lowest prices.
Canvas in all colors and kinds; Mottoes, perforated, plain and silver card board.

Yarns.
Berlin Zephyrs, Germantown and Balmoral Yarns, &c.

Trimmings.
Beautiful line of Fancy Wings and Feathers for Hats and Dress Trimmings.
New Felt Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, in all the latest shapes.
A very choice assortment of Fur Trimmings, in all the most fashionable novelties, at very low prices.
Dress Trimmings of all kinds.
Fine elegant Dress Fringes, in woolen and silk.

Handkerchiefs.
New Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs, plain, hemmed, stitched, fancy bordered and embroidered.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
A very full and complete stock of everything in the line of Gents' Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Housefurnishing Articles.
New, fresh and complete line of China, Glass and Queensware, and Housefurnishing Articles of all kinds.

All the latest novelties are now on our counters in preparation for the holidays, and a most attractive line of Fancy and Furnishing Goods, at the very lowest prices.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS! AT LOW PRICES!
James Caldwell & Co.,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
MONDAY, NOV. 20TH.
CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS!
From 20 cts. a Yard Upward,
including some at less than half the price same goods sold at last season.

Unusual Good Bargains
IN FINE
Cashmeres & Merinoes
FINEST QUALITIES OF
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Offered at the Lowest Prices.
LATEST DESIGNS AND NOVELTIES IN
Matalasse, Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloaks!
New Matalasse Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloakings!
New Choice Stock of Fine Furs!
Seal Sacques!
Ladies' Fur Hats!
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Country and Eastern Blankets.
Best Barred Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.
Housekeeping Dry Goods!
Of Every Description
At Prices Satisfactory to Buyers.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN EN TIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL AND AUTUMN GOODS!
S, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, ED COUNTRY FLANNELS, MILLIN- VETS AND VELVETEENS. OF OUR LORED SILKS, ARMURE AND PURES- YERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR AD- AND PRICES.
EXCLUSIVELY.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOOD COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARE ERY, LACE AND SILK GOODS, YEA OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND CO CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BU VANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK
WHOLESALE

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WALTER MORRIS.....Secretary.
Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
W. G. Johnston, John H. Wilson,
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People's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY.
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $267,015 97, JANUARY 1, 1876.
JAMES I. BENNETT.....President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT.....Vice President.
WM. A. HERBERT.....Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON.....General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 24, 1876.

Business in financial circles seems to improve as the week draws to a close and a moderately fair activity is now experienced at most of the leading banks. The demand for money is rather increased and lenders are tolerably successful in keeping a large share of their funds in safe and remunerative employment. The result is a rather firmer feeling in rates of discount, 8 @9 per cent. being the quoted rates on prime commercial paper at the banks, and loans on collateral security below 7 per cent. being rather exceptional. In local stocks and securities no especial news is reported outside of the following quotations on railway securities of this vicinity, as revised by the latest Eastern reports:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
A V R R 7's 1083	106		E & P 1st 7's	92	....
A V R R 6's	88	90	E & P 2d 7's	75	....
A V R Inc 7's	85½	87	E & P Pasquip	....	87
C & P stock	88½	89½	P & Con stock	7	8
C & Connsolst 7's	106	108½	P & Con 7's	104½	105½
C & O 6% miscellan's	102	103	P & W & C	....	....
P R R stock	45½	45¾	Pby stk	101½	101¾
P R R 6's 1st m 1875	....	....	Do 1st mtge	120	120½
P R Rg m't	107	....	Do 2d mtge	112	114
P R R gen'l m	106	107	Do 3d mtge	103	104
P R R con 7's 1900	103½	104	P, T & S stk	8½	9
Oil C & I m 7's	70½	....	Do 7's	47	48
P, C & St L 7's	82½	....	West Penna 7's	77	....

—The quotation of silver in London has advanced to 54½d. An idea appears somehow to have got into the London bullion market that there is an important falling off in the production of silver in this country. Such journals as the *Economist* and the *Financier* appear to give a certain degree of countenance to the notion; and the late purchases there, said to have been on account of the United States Treasury, are quoted in confirmation of it. Certain it is that there are no facts known on this side to warrant such an idea. Some of the mines begin to show evidences of a diminution of yield, which, however, is expected to prove only temporary; but the actual aggregate out-turn is likely to equal that of late years. The amount of treasure (gold and silver bullion and coin) exported from San Francisco overland and to Asia, for the first nine months of the year, was $42,500,000, against $58,500,000 for the same time last year, which does look like a diminished yield.

—The London *Economist* of the latest mail hasthe following: The foreign exchanges, as usual at this part of the year, when the commercial imports largely exceed the exports, are so unfavorable as to cause gold to be remitted to North and South America, to Egypt, and occasionally to the Continent, in payment for the produce coming forward. But we notice this week a decided decline in the market value of money at the chief cities of the Continent, which accords with the easier feeling about politics. The St. Petersburg rate of exchange, too, has further recovered, being to-day quoted here 29¾ @29 13-16. It is known in the bullion market that further large consignments of gold from thence are being made, which will probably arrive through Germany or the Netherlands, and the store in the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg continues to dwindle, notwithstanding the reported purchases by that establishment.

—The discount quotations current in the chief Continental cities are as follows:

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.
Paris	3	2½
Berlin	3½	3
Frankfort	3½	3¼
Hamburg	4	3½
Amsterdam	3	2¾
Brussels	3½	2¾
Vienna	4½	....
St. Petersburg	....	....

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 24, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	117½	117¾	....	....	....	117½
5-20's, 1865, reg.	116¾	116¾	....	....	....	116¾
5-20's, 1865, new, registered	116¼	116¼	....	....	....	116¼
5-20's, 1865, new, coupon	116¼	116¼	....	....	....	116¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	116¼	116¼	....	....	....	116¼
5-20's, 1867, coupon	116¼	116¼	....	....	....	116¼
5-20's, 1868, registered	117½	117½	....	....	....	117½
5-20's, 1868, coupon	117½	117½	....	....	....	117½
10-40's, registered	113½	113½	....	....	....	113½
10-40's, coupon	113½	113½	....	....	....	113½
Currency 6's	123½	124	....	....	....	123½
New Jersey 6's	118	118	....	....	....	118
Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
United States 6's	118	118	....	....	....	118
Pacific Mail	25	25	24¾	25	....	25
Panama	122	122	....	....	....	122
Adams Express	105½	....	102	105	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	93	....	....	93	....	....
American Express	61½	....	....	61½	....	....
United States Express	61	....	....	61	....	....
New York Central	102¾	....	....	102¾	....	102¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	....	21¾	....	21¾
Michigan Central	87½	87½	87½	87½	....	87½
Michigan Southern	96½	96½	96½	96½	....	96½
Illinois Central	96	96	....	96	....	96
Cleve. and P. ittsburgh	89	....	....	89	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	32½	32½	32½	32½	....	32½
Do. preferred	69½	69½	69½	69½	....	69½
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½	....	99½
St. Paul common	36½	36½	36½	36½	....	36½
Do. preferred	61½	61½	61½	61½	....	61½
Wabash, common	6½	6½	6½	6½	....	6½
Fort Wayne	91	....	....	91	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	6½	6½	6½	6½	....	6½
Union Pacific	95½	95½	95½	95½	....	95½
Harlem	128	....	126	127	....	....
Boston & Albany	141	....	141	141	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos.	12	....	....	12	....	....
C. C. C. & I.	80	....	....	80	....	....
Missouri Pacific	95½	....	....	95½	....	....
Mariposa	1½	1½	1½	1½	....	1½
Missouri 6's	95	95½	....	95	....	95

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	45¾	45¾
Reading	22¾	....
United Co.'s of N. J.	157	157¾
Phila. Wilm. & Balt.	....	29
Lehigh Valley	48¾	49
Central Transportation	....	40
C. & Sch. Nav. Pref.	29¾	30
Northern Pacific bonds	11	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $200,000. Customs receipts $159,000. Clearings $20,-000,000. The steamship Neckar, which arrived from Southampton to day, brought $723,675 in gold coin and $127,000 in silver bars, making a total thus far received this week of $2,370,675 gold coin. Sterling 481½ @483¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾ and closed at 109¾, all sales of the day having been at those figures. Carrying rates 2, 1½ and 1 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon New Jersey Central convertibles fell off to 78¾ and closed at 79; Ohio and Mississippi consolidaten sinking funds advanced to 83½ and seconds to 50; New York Central coupon firsts brought 120½; Union Pacific firsts 105½ and Lake Shore consolidated registered firsts 104½. Sale boards quiet at nominal prices. The stock market early in the day was irregular, but the fluctuations were neither wide nor specially entertaining. Toward the close there was an improvement, and in final dealings the market was active with a better feeling. More than half of the transactions were in the speculatives—Lake Shore and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. These stocks and one or two others closed rather better under a covering of short contracts, while at the same time large quantities of seller sixty day options were put out on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 96¾ per cent. below the regular, or at 95@95⅛. The rumor is revived that a suspension of mining operations will take place next month. New Jersey Central was particularly strong, and advanced from 78¾ to 80. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 70¾ to 69¾, and rose to 71, closing at 70¾, with seller sixty days at 67¾; Lake Shore rose from 56¾ to 56¾, declined to 56 and closed at 56⅜; Michigan Central declined from 43¾ to 42¾ and closed at 43¾@43¾; Western Union declined from 72 to 71¾; Northwestern common sold at 35¾@35¾, 34¾. Rock Island at 99¾@99⅜@98⅜. St. Paul common at 15¾@16@15¾, preferred at 35¾@36@35¾, and Ohio and Mississippi at 6¾@6¾@6¾. Transactions aggregated 90,000 shares, of which 2,500 were Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Rock Island, 3,000 St. Paul, 2,200 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,200 Western Union, 3,000 Wabash, 17,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 9,000 New Jersey Central and 6,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
West. Union Tel.	71¾
Quicksilver	19½
Do. preferred	51½
Pacific Mail	24¾
Maripposa	1½
Do preferred	5
Adams Express	105
Wells-Fargo	93
American Express	61
United States Ex.	56
New York Central	102¾
Erie	21¾
Do. preferred	34¾
Harlem	126
Do. preferred	141
Michigan Central	43
Panama	122
Lake Shore	56¾
Illinois Central	96
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	89
Northwestern	35¾
Do. preferred	74½
C. C. & I.	80
N. J. Central	80¾
U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	116¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	116¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	117½
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee, old	46½
Tennessee, new	46
Virginia, new	30

LONDON, November 24, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £244,000. $70,000 in sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States. Silver 54¼d. per ounce. Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103½; 10-40's 107½; new 5's 105½. Railroad securities—New York Central 102¾; Erie 21¾; do preferred 37.

PARIS, November 24.—Rentes 106 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Gold 109½@110. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 9@9½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 24, 1876.

The general condition of trade in wholesale and commission circles was steady and unfinished to-day, the only alterations of a noticeable character being in produce and provisions. In the former we notice a firmer feeling and slightly advanced quotations in cheese and potatoes, and a decline in onions, nuts and chickens. In provisions, breakfast bacon is ¼c off and mess pork is about 50c lower. Otherwise, there is a steady and moderately active feeling in all the leading staples of trade.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,605	Apples, bbls	384
Corn, bus	804	Cheese, lbs	61
Wheat, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	1,250
Barley, bus	650	Bacon, pcs	20
Rye, bus	170	Bacon, lcs	487
Oats, bus	1,500	Potatoes, bbls	....

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady with a moderate demand and rather light receipts. Wheat is held firmly but millers can not continue to pay full prices unless the price of flour improves. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red @ 2@91 30 per bushel; amber $1 30 @1 32½. Corn is still quiet but steady. We quote shelled at 58@59c for prime to choice; 56@58c for high-mixed; 54@56c for low-mixed. Ear is nominal at 54@56c for prime yellow; 50@53c for mixed; new ear corn is firmer at 45@47c ₱ bushel. Oats are steady and unchanged. We quote prime white at 38@39c per bushel; mixed 36@37c. Rye is in fair supply and easy at 70@73c. Barley is in liberal supply but is not quotably lower. We quote 75@90c for good to prime spring; prime fall at 1@1 15. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—There is a firm feeling at unchanged prices. Local millers quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat flour $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard, grades of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of red winter wheat flour $8 50@8 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50. Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 5c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75; rye flour $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The supply is ample and the market is unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton. Baled from first hands $11 00@13 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $16 00@17 00; corn meal and chop stuff $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts are liberal and the demand somewhat improved, but the supply is in excess of requirements and prices are unchanged. We quote prices in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Is in fair demand at 30@35c ₱ B.

BEESWAX—Is in light supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison-saddles 12@15c per ₱.; do hams 18@20c per ₱.; whole deer 12@15c per ₱.; quails $3 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie-fowl $5 00 per dozen. Rabbits 25@30c per pair.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ B.; domestic 20@25.

NUTS—Are in good supply and the market is rather lower. We quote chestnuts at $3 @3 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts 50c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks $1 50@1 75.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are easy with chickens rather lower. We quote live chickens at 30@40c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13c ₱ ₱. Live turkeys 70@ 90c each; dressed 15@16c ₱ ₱. Geese 90@95c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The demand is better and prices are somewhat advanced. Sales on track were made at 70@75c for good to prime peachblows. Buying prices for store lots are unchanged at 85@90c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; lower grades 70@75c; Jersey sweets $1 50 @2 00 ₱ bushel. Shipping is active.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@16c for best city make.

Provisions.

A steady but rather slow demand is reported for all the leading staples of hog products. The only changes are reductions in breakfast bacon and mess pork. Shipping sides are dull.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 7½@7¾ ₱ B.; plain sides 9½@9¾; sugar-cured sides at 9½@9¾.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 10¾ ₱ B. for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon prices easy and unchanged. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 7½. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 10¼c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $9 50.

LARD—Shows fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ B.; in half barrels 13¼c ₱ B.; in kegs 13¾c ₱ B.; in 5-lb cans 14¾c ₱ B.; in 3-lb cans 15¼c ₱ B.; in 1-lb pails 16c ₱ B.; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ B.; in 3-lb pails 15¾c ₱ B. Leaf lard rules at 10¾c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; current make at 85c; No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62½c; miners' winter, 50@55c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $15 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ B.; country do 7½@8c ₱ B.; rough 3½@3¾c ₱ B.

Groceries.

The market remained steady to-day with a moderately good demand for all the leading staples. Prices current were steady and unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ B.	*Sugars.*	₱ B.
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	12 @12½c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11½@12 c
Prime Rio	21 c	Extra C	10½@11 c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	10@10½c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 @10½c
Fair	18 c	Granulated, fine	12 @12½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10½c
Rio, in papers	25@26c	Cubes	12½@13 c
3d grades do	24 c	Crushed	13½@13¾c
Rio, in bulk	23 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in bulk	30 c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30@32c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
		Syrup, ch. N. O.	60@65c
Young Hyson	25@60 c	Prime	55@56c
Gunpowder	35@ c	Good	52@55c
Imperial	30@ c	Choice, new crop	....
Japan	30@ c	Oolong	35@ c
Oolong	25@ c	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white drips	60@65c
Souchong	28@ c	Sugar drips	50@ c
Soaps.		Lower grades	25@45c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 20	*Spices (whole.)*	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Pearl	9½@10c
Babbitt's best	6 25	Silver gloss	9½@ c
Gold do	6 25	Corn	7½@10c
Extra olive do	3 80	*Spices (whole.)*	
Pro. S. F. City	6 00	Cloves	45 c
German mottled do	7½c	Alspice	17 c
California, ₱ box	4 00	Cassia	32@35 c
		Nutmegs	@1 15
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5½c	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb in 5 lb papers	6 c	*Rice.*	
Bi-carb in 9 papers	6½c	Choice Carl'a	6¼@7 c
Candles.		Patna	7 @7½c
Star, full w't	16 c	Rangoon	6 c
Stearine	11@13 c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	12@13½c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess	Round herring
Inspected	Split Labrador do
Extra No. 1 shore	Lake Pick., hf. bbls
Extra No. 1 bay	Lake Trout, do
Extra No. 2 large	Lge Georgie cod
No. 2 medium	Ish. ₱ B
Large Scale	Medium Grocery
No. 3 medium	Halibut, ₱ B
Whitefish, hf. bbls	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box
Lake Trout, do	Scaled herring

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 @3; Valencias, new, 10½c ₱ B.; Malagas 12c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ B. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 23c; do do Jordan 50c, marbles 23c. Walnuts—Naples 23c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 75. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, ₱ cans per doz. $2 25; raspberries do $2 05; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 30; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

November 24.—The market exhibited more firmness here and also in the East. Refined is @¼c better in New York. European news favorable. The advance in the oil regions was from 75@82½c per barrel. Holders are well pleased with the situation.

CRUDE—The market has again been buoyant to-day, with an established rise in price of 7½c. Continued and liberal opening at 9¾@9¾; on receiving favorable news from Europe at 9¾@10c; freely paid, and a further gradual advance until $3 50 was touched. Shipping prices considerably changed hands, but sellers offering freely the price fell off to $3 42½, which may be quoted as the present price. Shipping grades not much inquired for; the price held 10c over certificates. Shipments from the lower district yesterday 25,052 barrels.

OIL BARRELS—Market firm; city $1 20; country $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, November 24.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at 84¾ and which were sales; from this point it advanced to 85 37½, with a decline before noon to 83 87½. This price was bid for oil at the close of the morning board. During the afternoon prices fluctuated between 85 and 85 37½, advancing to 86 37½ before 6 P. M. Between 7 and 8 P. M. the market jumped to 88 40, at which price quite a large business was done, then declined 50 @75, and recovered again and closed at 85 40. Shipment 83 45@3 50. Total sales and shipments 66,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 24, closing 23.—Petroleum—There is a stronger and more excited feeling in active trade. Sales of 5,000 barrels reported at 93c; 5,000 barrels do for January delivery at 90c, and 5,000 barrels do for February delivery at 92c. The following are the closing rates: Crude 12@12½c in bulk; 14c in barrels; refined 20½c in barrels; 30c in cases; city paths 14c in shipping order; refined in Philadelphia quoted at 20½c at Philadelphia, and nominally 20c at Baltimore.

TITUSVILLE, November 24.—Market quiet but firmer; 82 40 bid.

OIL CITY, November 24.—Market firm with considerable activity. Sales of stated to-morrow at 85 42½; wanted offered at 85 41½; dated to-day: immediate shipment 85 50.

ROUSEVILLE, November 24.—Market firm; quoted at 83 37½@83 75.

TIDIOUTE, November 24.—Market firm at 83 90.

BARREE, November 24, 11:30 A. M.—United 85 45; shipment nothing doing; market excited and advancing.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Market steady; crude 12¾c; refined 20½@20¾c; cases 30c; city naphta 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 13¾c; refined 20@ 20¾c.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—Petroleum dull; crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 20c.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 9d 10½.

ANTWERP, November 24.—Refined petroleum 61 francs.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 24c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	Barrels
Refined shipments A. V. R. R	1,033

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 15@1 16 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union cags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 28c; California grain bags 26; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c, do 1½ bushel do 26c; do 1 bushel do 24c; ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $1 08; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ B. Market steady and demand good.

BATTING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of batting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	4 @6	5 inches wide	8
1¼ inch wide	12	5¼ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	15	5½ inches wide	69
2¼ inches wide	24	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	88
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 50
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	25@75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses brooms	1 25

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet the past week and leather is somewhat easier. Hides are steady and moderately active. We quote as follow:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ B	30@ 31
Oak sole, city	32@ 33
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	27@ 29
Red sole, Ormoco	27@ 28
Red sole, good dgh	24@ 26
Oak, rough	23@ 25
Harness, city oak	30@ 32
Harness, country	28@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	23@ 27
Fair skirting ₱ B	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather ₱ B	30@ 41
Finished calf	80@1 25
Unfinished upper, ₱ foot	75@ 90
Finished kips ₱ B	50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@ 7½
Green salted steers, light	7½@ 8
Green salted steers, heavy	8 @8½c
Green salt dead	9 @11
Green salted bulls	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6½
Green butcher steers, heavy	10
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

IRON—The market is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

OILCAKE—Holders are firm and the market has taken an upward turn in advance of last to-day. Stocks in the S. s are very light and P. Dalzell, Gulick & Co. are offering 1,000 tons at advanced rates which strengthens the market to-day. The outlook is good for a firm market during the winter. We quote prime October and September Ohio factory at 15¼@15½c and round lots below 15c; Pittsburg at 14@14½c. New York, Goshen rules at 14½@15c in round lots; 14@14½c in jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices range at $8 00@9 00 ₱ barrel and $2 25@3 00 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from 5c@6c ₱ gallon, in barrel lots; for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@6c ₱ ₱. for prime, 3½@4c for fancy; dried sour cherries 12@13c; dried peaches 7@8c; do halves 5@6c; do quarters 3½@4c; dried plums 7@8c; dried blackberries 4½@5c; dried huckleberries 6@7c; dried currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 23c; do do Jordan 50c, marbles 23c. Walnuts—Naples 23c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 75. Oranges—Florida $5 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

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TIDIOUTE, November 24.—Market firm at 83 90.

150 tons white and mottled..... 18 50—cash.
10 tons No. 2 foundry..... 22 50—4 mos
CHARCOAL.
45 tons No. 2 foundry H R..$24 00@24 50—cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, November 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 12¼ cash; $1 13¾@1 19¾ December; $1 14¾@1 14¾ January; No. 3, $1 06¾@1 06¾; rejected 92¾@93½c. Corn quiet; 44½c cash; 43¾c December; 45½c January; rejected 43c. Oats dull but firm; 32¾ cash; 33¾c December; 33½c January; rejected 35½c. Rye fairly active and a shade higher at 65¾@67½c. Barley dull; weak and lower at 65@74c cash; 68¾c January. Pork quiet but not unsettled; $15 05 bid cash and the year; $16 10 January. Lard dull; 9 90c cash; 9 77½c for the year; 9 82½c January. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Whisky dull at $1 09¾.

Latest—Closing. Wheat was lower; $1 13 @1 13¾; December; $1 14¾ January. Corn 55c over. Oats unchanged. Pork 3c higher. Lard 5@7½c higher. Whisky $1 09.

MILWAUKEE, November 24.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat firm, quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No. 2, $1 16½; No. 3, $1 05½ cash; $1 13¾ December; $1 14¾ January. Corn 55c over. Oats unchanged. Pork 3c higher. Lard 5@7½c higher. Whisky $1 09.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Flour steady; receipts 3,000 barrels; shipments 4,000 barrels; extra $4 25@4 90; double extra $5 00@5 50; triple extra $5 60@6 50; family $6 00@6 50; choice $6 75@7 25; fancy $7 50@8 00; patent $8 25@8 75. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall 1c higher; spot sales 1,000 bushels; $1 13¾@1 14 December; $1 15¾@1 16 January; No. 3 red fall $1 06¾@1 07¾; rejected 92¾@93¾c. Corn dull; 43¾@44c cash; 43¾c December; 45¾c January; rejected 43c. Oats dull but firm; 32¾ cash; 33¾c December; 33½c January; rejected 35½c. Rye fairly active and a shade higher at 65¾@67½c. Barley dull; weak and lower at 65@74c cash; 68¾c January. Pork quiet but unsettled; $15 05 bid cash and the year; $16 10 January. Lard dull; 9 90c cash; 9 77½c for the year; 9 82½c January. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Whisky dull at $1 09¾.

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MEMPHIS, November 24.—Cotton firm. Flour quiet; choice family $6 50@7 00. Corn big mild grades, 49@50c. Pork—New $18 50. Lard dull at 11@12c.

BOSTON, November 24.—Flour steady. Corn unchanged. Oats in moderate demand; No. 3 white 40c.

OSWEGO, November 24.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; Western mixed 58c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 24.—There was a better demand for cotton goods, prints and hosiery. Sales were mostly made in small amounts. Cotton goods quietly firm. Leading makes of brown sheetings, denims and ticks were advanced. Men's wear woolens in moderate demand. Carpets and blankets dull. Foreign goods remain quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 24.—Cotton easy at 12@12 5-16c. Futures closed steady; November 12 5-16c; December 12 3-32c; January 12 25-32@12 13-16c; February

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 24, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.186	38	77	S. W.	4	Fair
2 P. M.	30.130	51	68	W.	7	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.054	33	79	S.	6	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.093 Highest thermom. 35
Mean thermom..... 31.2 Lowest thermom.. 26

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, OBSERVATION, November 24, 1876, 10:43 P. M.

Cairo, Ills—Ther. 48; N. W.; light rain.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 42; S.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 35; N. W.; cloudy.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 45; W.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 41; S.; light rain.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 35; N. W.; cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 34; N. W.; clear.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 41; S.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 44; S. W.; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 39; fair
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 35; clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 32; S.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 61; S. W.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 42; N. E.; clear.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 56; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 60; N. W.; clear.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 38; N. E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 42; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 38; N.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 48; S. E.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 33; E.; clear.

For Fresh Candies,

nuts, figs and fruits for Thanksgiving, McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Leg Broken.

Last evening Mr. James O'Hanlon, who formerly kept a grocery on Lacock street, Allegheny, jumped from a street car, near the *Mail* office, and had his leg broken.

Thanksgiving Dinners at the Hospitals

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity will provide the Thanksgiving dinners for the hospitals of this city. Donations of cash, poultry, cakes, jellies, canned fruits, oysters, &c., are solicited, and can be sent to the rooms of the association, No. 152 Smithfield street, on Wednesday next, from nine A. M. to one P. M.

Hidden Treasure Stolen.

A few weeks ago Mr. Enoch Guyton, an old batchelor, residing on a farm in McCandless township, paid a visit to the Centennial Exhibition. Before leaving home he imparted to his hired man the secret that he had buried near his residence a box containing forty five dollars in gold and silver, and enjoined him to guard the treasure carefully. On his return he found that the box had disappeared. The hired man said the dogs barked considerably the night after Mr. G.'s departure, and that was all he knew about it.

Railroad Tunnel on Fire

Yesterday's Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The timbers of the tunnel on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about six miles west of Bellaire, known as the Franklin tunnel, caught fire at an early hour yesterday morning from the sparks of a passing locomotive, and were still burning last evening. Now timber had been put in the tunnel recently, which of course will be a total loss. Over the tunnel is a four foot seam of coal, which caught from the burning timbers, and was still burning at latest accounts. The Northern United was sent from this city early in the morning to the scene of the fire, and together with two steamers from Newark, Ohio, was kept hard at work all day throwing water upon the burning timbers. Fortunately the creek near by furnished an abundant supply of water. It was thought that the burning coal cannot be extinguished without great difficulty, if at all. The damage will no doubt be considerable, but as yet is a matter of mere conjecture. Trains were delayed during the day, the burning tunnel making a transfer necessary at that point.

Allegheny Robberies.

The following petty thefts were reported at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday:

A dozen brooms were stolen from in front of a grocery on Canal, near Arch street, after dusk.

About seven o'clock Thursday evening some person entered the second story of the residence of Mr. Bell, at the corner of West Diamond street and Montgomery avenue, by means of the roof of a shed in the yard. He was frightened away, however, before he succeeded in getting hold of anything. He then entered the second story of the next dwelling, occupied by Mr. Ramsley, and there stole twenty-five dollars that had been left lying on a bureau.

Thursday evening Wm. Reynolds, one of the drivers in Spencer & Willison's livery stables, discovered two sets of harness were missing from the stable, but on searching the establishment he found the harness concealed in a corner from where it could easily be removed as soon as the stable was closed.

The Society for the Relief and Improvement of the Poor.

For the information of those who have chosen this association as a channel for their benevolence, and for the public, who justly claim a knowledge of its principles and plans, we give an outline of its extent and system of relief. Its object is the improving of the physical and spiritual condition, and as far as consistent with these purposes, the relief of their necessities. The city is divided into districts, twelve in number, extending from the Point to Thirty-third street, and as far as Soho on Fifth avenue. Each visitor makes her respective district her field of labor, spending her whole time attending to cases in her charge. Each applicant is entitled to relief until investigation proves to the contrary. Relief is direct and supplementary; it neither supersedes or ignores other charities, but so far as possible assists others to receive benefits beyond its range. It is enabled to do so by a division of labor and responsibility which enters almost into the city so as to traverse every street, court, alley, and to visit its tenements from cellar to garret, to give kind counsel and judicious relief.

With a deep sense of responsibility we begin the labor of its second winter. If there should be as many persons out of employment as there were last winter, there will be many energetic men and industrious women coming to the office for assistance. And the society stands in need of the usual sympathy and aid of the benevolent. Mills and factories are a stand still. Men depending on their day's labor for bread will suffer. Mechanics and tradespeople, in some instances, who were heretofore self-sustaining, were forced to make known their poverty. The depression in business augmented their necessities and the expenses of the society; and the managers trust, with the blessing of God and the help of those who have sustained its efforts in the past, noble ends will be attained.

Chicago Caramels,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson.

American Buttonhole, Overseeming and Sewing Machine Company's appeal, and appeal of the Second National Bank of Titusville; *certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued together by Reid for the American Buttonhole Company and Sherman for the bank.

Smith and wife vs. Russell. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by C. B. Guthrie for plaintiff in error and Minor contra.

Abbott *et al.* vs. Fowler. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford. Order refusing restitution.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company vs. Woodworth, Craig & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Argued by D. S. Morris for plaintiff in error, and Kurtz, contra.

Hatton, *et al.*, vs. Johnson. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Sherman for plaintiff in error, and Henderson, contra.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the contested will case of McDonald *et al*, vs. Grubbs *et al.*, the jury, which was out all night, returned and, being still unable to agree, was discharged.

R. H. and T. Ferguson vs. John G. Patton; two cases. On trial before Judge Sterrett. The suit is brought on two notes, amounting to $300.

Rev. John Tuigg, for use, vs. John Phippert *et al.* Sheriff's return allowed to be amended, and an *alias* writ allowed to be issued.

John Hanlon vs. David W. Rigg, Samuel Jarvis, John D. Strouse and Washington Jarvis; an action to recover damages for an alleged deceit in the sale of lots. On trial before Judge Collier.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

J. M. Clark vs. S. Watters, for use of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. A feigned issue to determine the ownership of property. On trial.

The case of William Leaf vs. John Evans was, by consent of counsel, referred to Henry Meyer, John W. Wiley and S. W. Cunningham for arbitration.

A. F. Allewelt vs. S. McCain & Co. Referred to James Greer, James Fizsimmons and A. S. Miller, attorneys for arbitration.

Joseph Irwin, agent, for use, vs. Henry Long. Sheriff granted leave to pay proceeds of sale into court.

Mutual Building and Loan Association, of Manchester, vs. Henry Paulons, with notice. Similar leave granted.

Legal Notes.

An action of ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 2, by Wm. Sample, Jr., against John Laier to recover a lot in the borough of Millvale. A summons was issued.

E. A. Shook, of Wyoming county, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the office of the United States District Court.

Jordan Burnt Almonds,
McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

The Changes in Time of Arrivals and Departures of Trains On and After To-morrow, 26th Inst.

We print below the time tables of the several railroads centering in this city, which go into effect to-morrow. It will be observed that several important changes have been made in the time of arrivals and departures of trains:

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

Of the accommodation trains the Wilkinsburg Nos. 5 and 6, leaving the Union Depot formerly at 7:11 P. M. and 8:11 P. M. are consolidated into the Wilkinsburg No. 4, which now leaves at 7:41 P. M. The following trains with the time of the former arrival at the Union depot, are now taken off: Wilkinsburg No. 2, 3:06 P. M.; Wall's No. 6, 7:56 P. M.; Wilkinsburg No. 6, 10:01 P. M. The Brinton No. 2, which formerly left at 5:01 P. M., now runs to Wall's station, and the Torrens, which left at 10:11 P. M., now runs to Wilkinsburg. The train which formerly left at 5:01 P. M. now runs to Wilkinsburg instead of Wall's.

In the through 24 trains, too, there is considerable change. The Pacific Express departs twenty minutes later, the Mail ten minutes earlier, the Fast Line thirty minutes later and the Johnstown Accommodation ten minutes earlier. The Limited Mail, which formerly arrived at 5:41 P. M., has been taken off, but its place is supplied by the Fast line, which now arrives at 11:11 P. M. This train will carry the New York papers and through mails. There are also numerous other changes both in local and through trains, but it is much easier to carry in the mind the new times of arrivals and departures than the changes, and we therefore publish the table.

Leave Union Depot.	Arrive at Union Depot.
East, City Time.	City Time.
THROUGH TRAINS.	THROUGH TRAINS.
Pacific Ex.....2:50 A M	Fast Line.....11:11 P M
Mail Train.....7:15 A M	Mail Train.....12:41 A M
Day Express.....9:25 A M	Way Passenger 8:20 P M
Atlantic Ex.....12:01 P M	Pacific Ex.....4:40 P M
Philа. Express. 4:31 P M	Cincinnati Ex. 9:13 A M
Fast Line.....8:21 P M	Pittsburgh Ex. 7:56 A M
Tough. Ex.....8:30 P M	Johnstown Ac.10:20 A M
Uniontown Ex 4:26 P M	Yough. Ex.....6:01 P M
ACCOM TRAINS.	Uniontown Ex 9:33 A M
Brinton No. 1...6:06 A M	ACCOM TRAINS.
Wall's No. 1.....8:41 A M	Wall's No. 1.....6:39 A M
Wilkinsb'g No. 1 9:21 A M	Wilkinsb. No. 1. 7:41 A M
Wall's No. 2.....10:41 A M	Brinton No. 1. 7:41 A M
Wall's No. 3.....11:46 A M	Brinton No. 2. 8:15 A M
Wilkin's No. 2. 2:11 P M	Wall's No. 2.....9:36 A M
Wall's No. 4.....2:41 P M	Wilkin'g No. 2. 11:46 A M
Wall's No. 5.....5:01 P M	Wall's No. 3.....1:21 P M
Wilkin's No. 3. 5:56 P M	Wall's No. 4.....2:11 P M
Wall's No. 6.....6:11 P M	Wilkin'g No. 3. 4:44 P M
Wilkin'g No. 4. 6:41 P M	Wall's No. 5.....5:31 P M
Brinton No. 2...9:26 P M	Wall's No. 6.....7:11 P M
Wilkin'g No. 5. 10:11 P M	Wilkin'g No. 4. 7:31 P M
Wall's No. 7.....11:31 P M	Wilkin'g No. 5. 9:41 P M
Johnstown Ac. 2:31 P M	Brinton No. 3. 11:16 P M
Monday Ac.....12:40 P M	Sunday Ac.....10:01 A M

Pacific Express and Fast line leave daily. Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH ROADS.

The only change in the departure from the Union Depot of trains on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh roads is the substitution of the Limited Mail, leaving at 6:12 A. M., for the Fast Line which formerly left at 1:57 A. M. and the substitution of the Fast Line, now leaving at 8:00 P. M., for the Limited Mail, which formerly left at 6:02 P. M. The only change in the arrivals of trains is in the Atlantic Express, which arrives at the Union Depot at 2:42 A. M. instead of 2:22 A. M. Following is the table:

DEPART.	CITY TIME.	ARRIVE.	CITY TIME.
Crestline Mail.	6:12 A M	Atlantic Ex..	2:42 A M
Erie and Ash.	1:57 A M	Wheeling Ex.	10:47 A M
tabula Ex....	7:27 A M	Chicago Ex..	12:27 P M
Ch. & W. Mail.	8:32 A M	Erie and Ash.	4:40 P M
Chicago Ex....	9:12 A M	tabula Ex..	2:42 P M
Cl. & Wg Ex....	1:52 P M	Chicago Mail.	3:42 P M
Pacific Ex....	2:12 P M	Cincinnati....	3:52 P M
Wheeling Ex..	4:17 P M	Cl. & W'g Ex..	7:17 P M
Erie and Wat.	4:37 P M	Fast L. Ex..	7:17 P M
Erie Ex....	4:37 P M	Erie Ex....	11:27 P M
Fast line.....	11:42 P M	ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
DEPART. FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver F'l Ac.	6:42 A M	Leetsdale Ac.	6:42 A M
Beaver F'l Ac.	8:47 A M	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37 A M
Leetsdale Ac.	10:07 A M	Beaver F'l Ac.	8:47 A M
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07 P M	Enon Ac....	9:47 A M
Sharpsville Ac.	1:12 P M	Sharpsville &	
Leetsdale Ac.	3:37 P M	Leetsdale Ac.	10:12 P M
Enon Ac....	3:37 P M	Leetsdale Ac.	12:22 P M
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12 P M	Beaver F'l's Ac.	2:02 P M
Beaver F'l's Ac.	6:22 P M	Leetsdale Ac.	4:22 P M
Leetsdale Ac.	9:27 P M	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37 P M
Leetsdale Ac.	11:27 P M	Leetsdale Ac.	10:02 P M
Fair Oaks Sun.	12:42 P M	Fair Oaks Sun.	9:32 A M

Pacific Express leaves daily. Fast Line leaves daily except Saturday. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON.

A new time table also goes into effect upon the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. There will be four through trains daily, to and from the new depot, corner of Fourth avenue and Try streets. The time is as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Monongahela	Pittsburgh Ac. 7:37 A M
City Mail.... 9:10 A M	Monongahela Ex. 10:31 A M
Monongahela	Pittsburgh Ac. 1:57 P M
City Accom. 10:52 A M	Pittsb'gh Mail. 5:20 P M
Monongha Ex. 2:05 P M	
Monong'ha Ac.. 5:50 P M	

The Homestead accommodation will leave Ormsby at 6 A. M. and return leaving Homestead at 6:22 A. M. The church train will arrive at 10:05 and return at 12:40. The through trains leaving Pittsburgh connect with pockets for all points of the river above Monongahela City.

OTHER ROADS.

The trains on the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio and on the Allegheny Valley roads will run on the old time tables for a few days longer. A new schedule goes into effect on the main line of the former to-morrow, but it will not affect the Connellsville branch for a week or more yet. The officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad will shortly commence work on their new schedule.

An Impudent Tramp.

Tramps are beginning to swarm and people must be on their guard. Quite a funny adventure was met at a house in Pottsville last evening. The front door bell rang and was answered by the man of the house, who found at the door a rough looking fellow. The following conversation took place:

Tramp—"Say, young feller, I'm a pudder from Pittsburgh; I've been a drinkin'; can't you give a feller a pair of old shoes for his feet?"

Citizen—"I have no shoes for you."

Tramp—"Then you won't give a feller a pair of old shoes for his feet?"

Citizen—"No, I will not."

Tramp—"Say, young feller, can't you have a feller 'freshted?"

Citizen—"No, go and get yourself arrested!"

Tramp—"How? I don't want ter steal."

Citizen—"Go and raise a row with a policeman."

Tramp—"I guess I'll raise a row with you."

Citizen, drawing a revolver and covering the tramp—"Begin."

Tramp, eying the weapon—"No, I'll ber damn 'f do."

Citizen—"Clear out."

Tramp—"Guess I will. Good night, young feller."

And he left, swearing a blue streak.—*Pottsville Journal.*

For City Treasurer.

Major Joseph F. Denniston, as formally announced elsewhere, is a candidate for the nomination for City Treasurer, at the ensuing Republican Convention. Major Denniston is widely known to the people of this county, is having tried, with credit and fidelity, the office of County Treasurer. His fitness for the position to which he aspires cannot be questioned by any one. He has not only been a good working Republican, when there has been work to do, but he has performed his full duty to his country, having served as a volunteer soldier for a period of over five years. He was wounded in battle, and is deprived of the use of an arm. These are claims which are not only legitimate but forcible, and his friends are using them effectively. Personally the Major is affable, agreeable and unexceptionable in his character, and with these elements of popularity is making a vigorous canvass.

For Mayor.

The canvass for the various city offices to be filled at the ensuing election has already assumed quite an active phase. Prominent among the candidates for chief executive is Hon. Jared M. Brush, who filled the office of Mayor for a term of three years, with credit to himself and acceptability to the people. His large experience as a business man, and his familiarity with all the details of city affairs—gained through many years of service as executive and as a member of Councils—render him eminently well qualified for the position of Mayor; and if he should be nominated the citizens of Pittsburgh may anticipate a just and vigorous administration of the laws. The formal announcement of his candidacy will be found in another column.

WORKERS IN THE VINEYARD.

Seventh Anniversary of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Women's Missionary Society—Reports, &c., &c.

The seventh anniversary of the Pittsburgh branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society was held Tuesday morning, November 7, 1876, in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

Rev. W. J. Holland conducted devotions, and delivered an earnest and spirited address on the subject of Foreign Missions, particularly what has been done in the Moravian Church. After the report of the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were presented.

The seventh annual report of the "Pittsburgh Branch of the Woman's Union Missionary Society," was read, as follows:

The union character of our society assumes every year a more pleasing aspect. We realize that the united effort of the Christian world, is to preach the Gospel to every creature, ignoring almost altogether any denominational difference, in the great work. Especially have we felt it to be so in the little gatherings of the society, held where there have been present ministers of the various denominations, all of whom have shown this characteristic, in the accounts of their distinctive church missionary enterprises. We are very glad, in our foreign work, to be identified with the home workers. The cause is one, for we are all workers together in God's vineyard.

The first convention of the Women's Union Missionary Society was held in Brooklyn, in October, and more than satisfied the most sanguine hopes for its success. Particularly was a stimulus given to the energies of remote branches, numbers of which, found great benefit from coming in contact, and conferring with older and stronger societies.

In the six years of the society's existence, its contributions have mainly been sent to India, to assist Miss Brittan's work in Calcutta. Generous contributions were also given to Mrs. Pruyn, of Japan, who visited Pittsburgh in March, and held delightful meetings. Through Rev. Dr. Reilly, a Spanish missionary, we have become very much interested in the Mexican mission, and concluded this year, with the sanction of the parent society, to devote our collections toward the support of Mrs. Hooker's school. This lady is working in conjunction with Dr. Reilly in the City of Mexico.

The bands incorporated with the society retain the privilege of choosing specific objects of support. Their reports give evidence of a warm-hearted interest in the youth of heathen lands, and their young sympathies are enlisted with an eager desire to render the lot of heathen children happier and better.

Brief reports of the eleven bands are given, as follows:

The Centennial Band of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, was organized January, 1876. It is composed of twenty-seven little girls, who have collected $22 01 which is given into the general fund of the Society. Mrs. N. B. O'Neil, President.

The Orphan Asylum Band contributes $40 for the support of "Bessie Denny" in Miss Britton's Orphan House. "Every month we hold our missionary meetings, at which time we give our offerings, hear missionary news, sing missionary hymns and pray for Bessie and all missionaries." Mrs. M. H. Brunot, President, Miss Hervey, Treasurer.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Band sent a fine box, valued at $170, to Calcutta in June, which contained clothing for ladies of the "Union Missionary Society," and for the children in the "Orphanage and Child's Hospital." Also fancy work and toys. Subscriptions in the band amount this year to $154 25, which is appropriated for Mrs. Hooker's use in her school in Mexico. Mrs. G. O. Phillips, President.

Katie Ondry Band contributes annually $40 for the support of a child, called "Kaate," in Miss Britton's orphanage in Calcutta. Katie E. Oudry, President.

Lillian Band, of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, asks that its payment of twenty dollars for the year shall be given to Mrs. Hooker's work in Mexico. A. S. Phillips, Treasurer.

Ladies' Torch Bearers, of Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, send an offering of fifty dollars for the support of "Ha-na," in Mrs. Pruyn's school at Yokohama, Japan. Anna Williams, President.

First Methodist Church Band, Allegheny, owing to extended home mission work, are not able to send their usual contribution, and present, instead, a membership dues. Mrs. Clancy, Treasurer.

F. A. Noble Band, of Third Presbyterian Church, gave this year $102 for Mrs. Pruyn's Japanese mission. Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, President.

Kirke Porter Band, of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church, report the amount of $25, having given this to the general fund of the Society. Mrs. R. W. Pearson, President.

Emerson Band, of Plymouth Congregational church, Allegheny, have collected $20 this year, which is devoted to the Mexican work. Mrs. Frank Woods, President.

B. B. Band, of the Ninth Avenue Baptist Street Baptist church, Allegheny, contribute this year $91 40. Part of this is for the support of "Maggie Woodburn" in Miss Haswell's school, Mulmani, Burmah; the remainder is given for Miss Haswell's school. Maria Border, Secretary.

Submitted by the Secretary,

S. C. MCCLELLAND.

The following is the Treasurer's account with the "Pittsburgh branch of W. U. Miss. Society" for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1876:

Amount from individuals	$ 58 35
Amount from St. Andrew's Church Band	154 25
Amount from Orphan Asylum Band	40 00
Amount from Katie Ondry Band	40 00
Amount from Torch-bearers Band	20 00
Amount from F. A. Noble Band	102 00
Amount from Lillian Band	20 00
Amount from First Methodist Church Band	4 00
Amount from Centennial Band	22 01
Amount from B. B. Woodburn Band	91 40
Amount from H. Kirke Porter band	25 00
Amount from Emerson Band	20 00
Total	$467 00

MRS. M. K. MOORHEAD,
Treasurer.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

The Ladies Ahead—A Large Number of Seekers

Rev. Mr. Graves addressed the ladies, exclusively, last evening from the words: "But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." The sermon was pointed and unique. He remarked that many things were thought necessary for the accomplishment of the young lady of this day, but insisted that "no lady was fit for society until she was a Christian." He drew an impressive contrast between the young lady after attending the theater and the one sitting at the feet of Jesus, learning from Him and following His example by administering when occasion arises.

He thought that too many seemed to think they were created merely to show themselves in beauty—a mere plaything and pastime. Their highest ambition should be to make themselves useful. In speaking of marriage, he said that many a young lady had made herself a hard bed to lay on, because she had forgotten that there was divinity in the bonds of matrimony. The speaker intensified the *permanency* of "that good part." He would leave no bridges behind over which the Christian could retreat, and has been trying to burn them the last twenty-five years.

A large number of young ladies resolved to seek the "good part."

Several clergymen were in attendance. There will be a large number baptized Sabbath morning.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

REV. GEORGE P. HAYS, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, will preach in the Third Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. THOMAS N. BOYLE, P. E. of the Pittsburgh district, will preach at Wesley Chapel to-morrow morning, and at Oakland M. E. church in the evening. This is his first quarterly visitation to these churches.

TO-MORROW at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. Marcus Arnold will preach in Allegheny in the Baptist church on Mount Washington at seven o'clock P. M. At each place the subject of sermon, "The Bible in the Schools."

The subjects of sermons at the First Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath 26th, by the Pastor, Rev. S. F. Scovel, will be the following: Morning service—"The Supreme Christ." Evening service—"Saving Words."

THERE will be a service of song, to which all will be made welcome, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. F. Leroy Senour.

BISHOP MULLEN'S Catholic diocese of Erie comprises twelve counties in Western Pennsylvania. In this district, which formerly formed part of the Pittsburgh diocese, there are sixty-four churches, sixty-one priests, twenty-one schools, seven educational institutions, one orphan asylum, and two hospitals.

At the church of the Sacred Heart, East Liberty, at 7:30 A. M., Monday last. Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuigg, assisted by Fathers Kelley, Hunna and Ford, received of the Order of the Sisters of Charity, the profession of Sister Mary Josephine, (Doran), of Altoona. A large part of the congregation were present; as there also Mother Mary Joseph, from Cincinnati, and Mother Aloysius, from Altoona.

A VERY serious accident has happened to the venerable Rev. Lutner Halsey, D. D. He is passing the winter with a grandson, Mr. Zantzinger McDonald Smith, in Beaver county, a short distance below the Economy property. On the evening of Friday, November 10, he walked out on the porch, around which there is no railing, and in the darkness stepped off, falling on a stake in the ground and breaking three ribs. His entire system has suffered a very serious shock. He is now in his eighty-sixth year.

Small Fire.

An alarm of fire was struck about eight o'clock last evening from box 54, Allegheny, caused by the ignition of some bed clothing, from a stove, in the house of Mr. Heifinch, on Sewmill alley. The furniture and bedding had been packed preparatory to a removal. The damage was very slight.

CORRUPTION in our national affairs has the same effect on the Government that a severe cough or cold has upon the human system. Political reform in the former and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the latter case will remedy the evils. At the druggist's, 25 cents.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Officers—An Invitation to the Cremation—The Smallpox.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Slagle in the chair.

The health officer reported for October 362 nuisances abated, one suit instituted and 85 permits to clean cesspools granted. Received from permits, $42 50; from licenses, $2 00.

Dr. Snively, Registrar, reported for the week ending October 28, 1876: Total deaths 203, the rate being equivalent to 19 per 1,000 of inhabitants annually. There were 26 deaths under one year, 53 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 44 per cent. of the total mortality. There were fifteen deaths reported from croup. Of the total number 22 were from violent causes, an unusually large number. As compared with the previous month, there was a decrease in the prevalence of all infectious diseases, excepting diptheria. The infectious cases and deaths were as follows:

	Cases reported.	Deaths
Small-pox	9	4
Scarlet fever	12	1
Typhoid fever	7	6
Diphtheria	6	9

The comparative mortality is:

October, 1873—5 weeks	233
October, 1874—6 weeks	291
October, 1875—4 weeks	190
October, 1876—4 weeks	203

The reports were accepted and approved.

INVITATION TO THE CREMATION.

President Slagle presented the following communication received by him:

NEW YORK, November 1876.

To the President of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, Pa:

DEAR SIR—Upon the 6th of December, proximo, at Washington Pa., will be cremated the body of the late Joseph Henry Louis, Baron de Palm, Grand Cross Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Knight of St. John of Malta; Prince of the Roman Empire late Chamberlain to His Majesty the King of Bavaria; Fellow of the Theosophical Society etc., etc., in compliance with wishes expressed to his executors shortly before his decease. This ceremony is respectfully invited, either in person or by proxy, to attend.

The cremation will be effected in a furnace specially designed for the purpose, and erected by F. Julius Le Moyne, M. D., as an earnest of his preference for this mode of sepulture.

The occasion being one of interest to science, in its historical sanitary, and other aspects, the executors of Baron de Palm have consented that the invitation hereby tendered shall be accordingly sent to you in the hope that you may find it convenient to be represented, and in case the general subject of cremation should be discussed, take part in the debate. The University of Pennsylvania, the Washington and Jefferson college, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, the institutions of learning, and the Health Boards of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, (D. C.) and other cities, have already signified their intention to send representatives. It is believed that the occasion will draw together a very large number of highly competent and influential scientific observers. Addresses appropriate to the occasion will be delivered.

The audience room of the Crematory being quite small, it is necessary that the number intending to be present should be known in advance. You are therefore requested to signify your determination by mail, or telegram, to the address of the undersigned at your early convenience.

HENRY S. OLCOTT,
HENRY J. NEWTON,
Executors.

Mr. Slagle, after reading the invitation, said he had no desire to be present at the burning but supposed that the physicians of the Board would be interested in it.

There was a general hesitancy on the part of the physicians to "speak first," but it was evident that "Barkis was willin." Finally a motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to attend, although it was suggested that no more than one from the Board would be admitted.

It was finally agreed that the Secretary write to Dr. Le Moyne accepting the invitation, and asking if a committee would be admitted. The President was authorized to appoint one member to attend on the invitation and also the committee. Declining to appoint the committee, a drawing was had, and the lot fell to Drs. McCord, Asdale and Thomas.

Dr. Snively reported that the physician of the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum had applied to have the children in the institution vaccinated at the expense of the Board.

It was stated that the board being now entirely out of funds, nothing could be done at this time.

Dr. Snively said that he was informed that there were from 500 to 600 children, and the vaccine would cost $150.

No action was taken.

Dr. Asdale moved that the question of danger of a smallpox epidemic be referred to the Sanitary Committee, to report at a meeting to be called upon to discuss the emergency.

Adjourned.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Delightful Entertainment Last Evening.

The chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College contained a large and intelligent audience last evening, the occasion being one of those delightful musical and literary entertainments which have made that establishment famous.

The entertainment was opened by Miss Sallie Gibson, daughter of R. M. Gibson, Esq., who gave a piano solo, "Bonnie Doon," in good style. This was followed by a vocal solo, "Two Languages," sweetly rendered by Miss Edith Darlington. Miss Susie Baird read an essay, entitled "No man liveth to himself alone," the sentiment of which was very good. "Themes from Il Trovatore," was the piano selection given by Miss Lizzie Marshall, a very young lady who played very sweetly. "Cho-chee Bank and Chi-cho Bloo," a comic selection, was read by Miss Lulu Crumpton in a manner that provoked much merriment. A piano solo, "Lohengrin," was played by Miss Minnie O'H. Darlington, to the evident satisfaction of the audience. An essay entitled "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," was read by Miss Alice Strasser. It was replete with good points. Miss Fannie Dixon, a young lady who has had only ten weeks' tuition, gave a vocal performance, singing with rare power and sweetness "My ship comes in." The selection "Edinburg after Flodden," was read by Miss Lizzie Fundenburg, who showed evidence of talent, which, however, needs developing. One of the best performances of the evening was given on the piano by Miss Kate Atkinson, a teacher in the Conservatory of Music. It was entitled "Selections from Romeo and Juliet," and was rendered by Miss A. in a style that elicited great applause. A college paper, "Gathered Blossoms," Miss M. N. Crumpton, editress, was presented, abounding in pungent hits and sparkling pleasantries. A vocal solo, "Il Segnal," was rendered by Miss Jennie Thompson, who possesses a volce of marvelous clearness and purity. "The Soldier's Pardon," a recitation, was given by Miss Georgia Gamble, whose performance elicited hearty applause. The closing performances, and decidedly the best, was a vocal duet, "When Morning Light is Beaming," by Misses Lou C. Young and Minnie Monroe. The bright beauty of the young songstresses seemed to reflect a beam of the pure light of which they sang, and their really artistic rendition of the ballad was received with unanimous applause by the delighted audience.

Dr. Pershing has abundant reason to be proud of the excellent institution over which he so ably presides.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John E. Owens had a very large turnout of his admirers at his benefit last night, the audience being the most numerous of the week. "The Heir-at-Law" was given, with the beneficiary as *Dr. Pangloss*, Mr. Gotthold at *Zekiel Homespun*, Miss Winnette Thompson as *Cicely Homespun*, Mr. Rock as *Dick Dowlas*, Mr. Dean as *Lord Duberly*, Mrs. Holmes as *Lady Duberly*, Miss Marie Bernard as *Caroline Dormer*, Mr. Hicks as *Steadfast*, Mr. Harris as *Henry Dark*, and Mr. McDonald as *Kenrick*. All acquitted themselves admirably.

At the matinee this afternoon, Mr. Owens will play *Caleb Plummer* in "The Cricket on the Hearth," Miss Thompson as *Bertha*, the blind girl.

To night is "People's Night," when the prices will be greatly reduced. The bill will consist of "The Victims," and "Solon Shingle."

Next Monday evening Mr. Oliver Doud Byron will open his engagement, introducing a farcical new play entitled "Hero." Mr. B. is one of the cleverest young actors on the American stage, and being an established favorite here, will draw, no doubt, very large houses.

Library Hall.

Miss Anna Dickinson's benefit drew a large audience last evening, when her own fine play, "A Crown of Thorns," had its fifth representation. The people to whom she addressed her efforts were liberal in applause, calling her before the curtain repeatedly. Fred Belton also came in for a share of the honors.

"A Crown of Thorns" will be played for the last time here at the matinee this afternoon, and from appearances indicate a crowded house.

Benefit of Ellsler and Canning.

Messrs. Ellsler & Canning, estimable gentlemen and liberal and judicious managers, are announced for a benefit this evening. They certainly deserve a crowded house and fat treasury; and if but a tithe of their friends turn out, they will do both. The extraordinary interest attaches to the occasion, as Miss Effie E. Ellsler, Mrs. Effie Ellsler and Mr. John Ellsler are all to appear in the play chosen —"Fanchon, the Cricket."—the first as *Fanchon*, the second as *Mother Barbeaud*, and Mr. E. as *Father Barbeaud*. Messrs. Pendleton, Owens and the full Library Hall company will render support. This will be the last appearance here of Miss Effie for some time to come, as early next month she starts out on a starring tour.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau.

On Monday evening Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau and her company will begin a week at Library Hall, during which the beautiful new play, "Parted," and "Christie Johnstone" will be given.

MURDER

A Man Dies in a House of Ill Fame of Injuries Received in a Fight.

Last evening about eight o'clock a man named Sebastian Brown, a member of a livery stable firm at the corner of Eighth and Carson streets, South Side, went to the house of Norah Wiseman, on Grant street, opposite the Catholic Episcopal residence, and asked for a bed, stating that he was hurt. He soon after became unconscious, in which condition he lingered until shortly after midnight, when he died. Dr. Estep, who attended the injured man, could find no mark on his person, and the cause of his death is not definitely known. It is believed, however, from his remarks to Miss Wiseman, that he was injured in a fight, and that death was caused by